The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,855—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th „
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th „
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable erms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
VAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
VAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R. RUBATTINO ....10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
ETOS	Jacobs	1,742	30th November.

aking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to ATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck rough tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from elagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

RINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

RINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth refully selected, with special attention to grouping.

LEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY CKETS procured.

AILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books concessions.

ASSENGERS met on arrival.

IRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND VEREIGNS, at current rates.

AND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information mptly given.

NDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about 3rd Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Dec.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 26th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. „
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Boordon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers, on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool,	Rs. 600	Marseilles,	Rs. 550.
II do. do. do.	„ 350	do.	„ 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

—CREASOTINE.—

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

TRADE MARK.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S —CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING— —POWDER.—

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid ; will be found most satisfactory in its action ; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S —CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.—

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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Book of English Wit and Rumour : Classified under Appropriate Subject Readings with in many cases, a Reference to a Table of Authors ......Cloth	0 6
Guide to Music : With illustrated Chapters on Singing and Cultivation of the Voice. Full and Explicit Helps to the Piano and Organ ; complete Dictionary of Musical terms. By Josiah Booth ......Limp Leather	0 14
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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, excellent for Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Influenza, and all complaints of the Chests, Lungs, and Throat, Re. 1.

AFONIADYNE—A remarkable preparation for Loss of Voice, Sore Throat and Throat Affections, Re. 1.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A PORTABLE DISINFECTANT

EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.

This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.

Per Box, Cash, As. 8. Credit, As. 9.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MEDICINES, DRUGS, FOODS,
HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES,
SICK ROOM REQUISITES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

Electrical, Photographic, Scientific, Chemical, Physical, and other Apparatus and Materials and all

KEMP'S CELEBRATED PROPRIETORY ARTICLES.

We hold the largest stock and finest selection of these and similar goods in India, and are continually receiving fresh supplies.

OUR STOCK IS MAINTAINED

UP TO DATE

IN EVERY RESPECT.

Orders by Post or Wire instantly executed.
Special Goods not in stock quickly imported.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE { FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

A combination of powerful NERVE and BRAIN Tonics, so carefully compounded that each ingredient imparts its full remedial effect to the system. RAISING the SPIRITS ; INCREASING the APPETITE and INVIGORATING the whole BODY.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PROPER NOURISHMENT IS JUST AS ESSENTIAL FOR THE HAIR AS IS PROPER FOOD FOR THE BODY.

Without it the hair will be starved, becoming weak, brittle, poor, and lustreless.

IN KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

A veritable HAIR FOOD is offered, providing in natural form every needed element for the perfect nourishment of both hair and scalp, and producing a luxuriant, strong, and glossy crop.

Most refreshing in use.

Rs. 2-8 and 1-8 per Bottle, known throughout the world. Superior to anything imported.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many ; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better classes of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day ; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	„	600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	„	625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	„	225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	„	240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	„	250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TTRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER TTRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK CHAIRS, &c., &c.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS,
GLOVES & HOSIERY
SUNSHADES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "OCEANIEN," arrived from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN landed in Town Custom. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 26th November, 1896.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

GOVERNMENT having decided that the PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS of this COLLEGE shall be held in future in SEPTEMBER, instead of in April, the Collegiate year will commence on 1st November, instead of on 16th June, when Fresh Students will be enrolled.

Applications for admission should be addressed at once to the Undersigned.

JAMES MILLS, Veterinary Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 27th October, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LIMJEE NOWROJI BANAJI, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 570 of 1891, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Original Side, wherein NARANDAS CULLIANDAS was the Plaintiff and DAVIDAS HARIVALABHDAS and others were the Defendants, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, situate at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if any.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages and buildings erected thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,586 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the North by the property of Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, on the South by the Harkness Road, on the East by the property formerly belonging to Bhasker Soonderjee but now of Khoja Mahomed Rowji, and on the West by the property of the estate of Kalliandas Kirparam, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 572, and new No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21, A-22, A-24, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3233, and Street No. 1, and are at present occupied by Mr. H. H. Swan.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1896.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 584 of 1896.

In the Matter of VITHALDAS GOVINDRAM, carrying on business in the name of MAHESHDAS GOVINDRAM by his MUNIM FUTTECHAND, at Moombadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of GANPUTLAL HINDUMUL MUNIM of BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND, carrying on business as a Shroff and a General Merchant at Moombadevi, Bombay, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Ganputlal Hindumul, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Vithaldas Govindram has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-sixth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 26th day of November, 1896.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 585 of 1896.

In the Matter of KANKUCHAND SHIBCHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu, doing business in Bombay, in the name of DUNGARSI DHURAMCHAND and LALU SUNKALCHAND, also of Bombay, Hindus, both also doing business in partnership in Bombay, in the name of DALPAT JETHABHOY, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of KHIMCHUND GOPAL, GORDHANDAS NARANDAS, MALUKCHAND JIVRAJ and BALUBHOY PARSHOTUM, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of Jivalal Gopal, Hargovan Magan, Jesang Jugjiwan and Himatlal Balubhoy, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Khankuchand Shirchand and Lalu Sunkalchand have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-sixth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 26th day of November, 1896.

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WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints ; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts ; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

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A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods consisting of Novelty, Christmas Game, figures, large majolica bull-dogs, folding iron teapoys and chairs, washhand sets, pier glasses, flower vases and centre pieces, toilet sets, platedware, portfolios, call bells, engineering boxes, ladies companions and handbags, travelling bags, albums, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MIRZA ALLY MAHOMED KHAN STREET OR OLD NAGPADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Rukhminibai, widow of Krishna Ragoba Wagmare, the sole heir of the late Ragoba Dhondoo Wagmare, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Luxumon Hari Sinde, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of January, 1875, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of Fuzundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Sttreet otherwise called Old Nagpada, on the south side of a public passage, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Luxumon Hari Sinde and other tenants, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 106, containing by admeasurement 15 feet and 6 inches in breadth and 36 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Govind Baloo Pavaikar, on the west by the house of Narotum Govindjee, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., on account of the concerned, consisting of very valuable and substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, drawing-room suite, revolving top office table, elegant single and double mirror door almyras, marble top table, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables to match, superior large size Persian Herat fifteen century and General Gordon carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, D.-B. GUN, AND CAMERA.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the undermentioned valuable law books, the property of the late F. H. ORFORD SHERMAN, Esq., consisting of Mahomedan Law, Taylor on Evidence, Indian Limitation Act, Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure, Indian Criminal Law, Arichibald's Criminal Cases, Indian Contract Act, Law of Evidence, Cases noted, Indian Penal Code, Advocacy, a D-B B-L centre-fire 12 bore gun by Ashford of London, with implements in case, one Parkinson and Rayment's camera with lens and accessories, etc.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 five-octave cottage piano, by Rose and Co.
1 cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
10 bags each 2 cwts Crisp Farina.
10 bags each 2 cwts. Prime Sifted Farina.
2 theodolites and 2 dumpy levels.
1 case 150 dozen scent by J. Delcroix and Co.
3 cases Bavarian hops.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas and chairs, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, almyra, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Marwaree Sheodutrai Goolabrai—

534 W H M M 5674-78—5 bales each 40 pieces grey striped drills, 26in, 40 yards, ex s. s. Clan Macrae.

5725-29—5 bales do. do. ex. Hillbrooke.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Marwaree Savutram Kanialal—

S K 5853-55—2 cases each 60 pieces glazed furnished striped prints 21in, 45 by 50 yds, ex s. s. Hispania.

On account and at the risk of Morarjee Premjee, the defaulting indentor—

M P-5997-6001—5 bales each 40 pieces grey striped drills, 26in, 40 yards, ex s. s. Arabia.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. N. Curranee and Co., ex s. s. Britannia.

N V C—15 bundles iron sheets.

On account and at the risk of Haji Abdulla Haji Hassum, ex s. s. Drachenfels.

1846—A H H—7095 and 7104—10 cases each, 100 dozen iron padlocks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 new office shigram.
1 strong-built landau.
1 safety bicycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 100 BALES GREY SHEETING, T CLOTH, AND DHOTIES.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursondass Hurgowan and at the risk of Messrs. Luxmishunker Pranshunker and Co., the owners of the Vala Mill—

About 92 bales grey sheeting and T cloth.
About 8 bales grey dhoties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 German boar hound, 2 years old, climatized, a nice opportunity for Rajas.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A BILLIARD TABLE.

Under instructions from the managing committee of the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, on the Club premises, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by Lazarus.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome Hinks' table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a first-rate Frisher and Rossman's lock-stitch sewing machine, fancy table ornaments, pictures, one handsome strong-built victoria in very good order, one gentleman saddle by Peat, sets of single harness, books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. H. SWAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 English-built barouche light and neat.
1 well-bred handsome strong grey waler, about 15-3, 5 years, broken to harness and saddle.
1 country-bred chesnut horse, 14-1, goes in harness and saddle, believed sound.
1 English gentleman's saddle with bridle complete by Peat, in very good order.
1 handsome strong railly cart.
1 bay Arab horse broken to saddle.
1 strong-built victoria, with a chesnut Arab horse and a set of single harness.
1 chesnut C. B. gelding, 13-3, 4 years, good action.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, 1 handsome strong English-built victoria on C spring, by Rogers, one strong English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bigby and Sons, sets of harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, gram grinding and grass cutting machines, one very powerful and handsome grey Australian horse quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. C. BURDER, Esq., solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman.

1 English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Burlington Carriage Factory, London.
1 chesnut waler horse, 5 years, 15-2, and a set of brass-mounted harness.
1 ladies' side-saddle in good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipa vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should posess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.......................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange : grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches ; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 2,600,000
RESERVE FUND................... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.................$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Cal.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.

SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.

Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.

UNDER the orders of Government fresh Tenders are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the Lands, Buildings and Premises of the LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures Presses, Printing Materials, Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than in the underwritten conditions of Lease excepted), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils and the purchase of the same Materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other articles and things.

2. In notification of paragraphs 6 and 8 of the detailed notice appearing in the "Madras Mail" of 30th March, 1896, Tenders should be sent to the Agents to the Trustees of the Lawrence Asylum Press at the Press premises, Mount Road, Madras, by one o'clock on THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1896, and such Tenders will be opened at the Press premises at one o'clock on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1897.

3. For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and forms of tender, apply to the Secretary, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road ; or see advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896, giving full particulars of conditions of Sale or Lease.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.

At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY
At Rs. 62 per dozen.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 50 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ZANZIBAR,
EAST AFRICA.
THE JAPANESE BARS.
"THE MIKADO"
VOOGA STREET,
AND
"THE GREAT JAPAN"
PORTUGUESE STREET.
THE BEST LIQUORS ONLY!
THE NICE REFRESHMENTS!
THE HEALTHY PLACES!!!

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

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MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. [illegible] hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,310
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half year.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		600
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,008
Bellary S & W. Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	555
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,450
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,025
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	610
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	515
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	505
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	660
Hingunghat Mills	750	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,475
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	960
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,600	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs35	775
Leopold	3,500	190	108	dvdRs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,800	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,150
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,325
Mazagon	5,900	250	250	dvd Rs 5	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,060	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	805
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,450
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	770
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,006	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	122½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	340xd
Munmar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	355
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
[illegible] Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs65	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	19	51
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	600	560	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	186
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	95
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	600	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	2,300	251	100	dvd Rs11	29½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		470
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50		...

CES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 25-7	
Gold Leaf	" 25-9	Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-13	"
Do. do. new	" 24-11	"
Australia bar Gold	" 24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-12	
Sovereigns	" 16-2	
Do. Dragons	" 16-1-6	
Silver 17	" 84-4	
Do. 17½	" 84-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 15m. Sun sets, 5h., 21m. High water 3-30m., 3-43a. Low water, 10-4m., 9-27a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Sale of work, Girls' High School, Girgaum.
Distribution of prizes, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to Young Men, by Mr. W. J. Hosking, 8-45 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.
Music at the Hospital, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kaveri entered, and the steamer Indravati left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka and Alecto left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, commencing at 4-30, punctually.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held, this afternoon, when the Rev. J. E. Abbott will read a paper on an " ,Inscription on the Three Gateways at Ahmedabad."

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.—On Wednesday morning, about seven feet of cornice, with railing, suddenly detached itself from the verandah of a chawl, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebji, at 5th Street, Kamatipoora, and fell on to the road. Fortunately no one was injured. The Municipal authorities were informed.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, per extra s.s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Mozambique, Beira, Chinde, Delagoa Bay, Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Chyebassa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow (Saturday).

MUSIC AT THE HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

March .... Jolly Johnnies .... Squire.
Overture on German University Songs, Flotte Bursche .... Suppe.
Selection .... Spanish National Melodies. Relle.
Valse .... Blumen .... Steinmann.
Selection .... La Cigale .... Ivan Caryll.
Polka .... A Child of the Time .... Carl

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster Mullins, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March .... Keepsake .... Payne
Overture .... The Beautiful Galatea .... Suppe
Selection .... Attilla .... Verdi
Song .... Thou'rt Passing Hence .... Sullivan
Section .... The Geisha .... Jones
Valse .... Immortellen .... Gung'l

GOD SVVE THE QUEEN.

THE FUSILIERS' BAND.—The public of Bombay showed their appreciation of the consent of Colonel Cooper to the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers playing, on Wednesday night, at the Esplanade Bandstand, by turning out in thousands. There was no moon except for those who waited till the last to drive home by. But the music was splendid. The band is a magnificent one, quite equal to the one it succeeded at Colaba, and the vast audience was enraptured. Now that the Fusiliers' Band has played for the general public, it is to be hoped it will soon do so again.

REPORTED THEFT AT ARGYLE ROAD.—Thaba Kaita, residing on the fourth floor of a house, at Argyle Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday evening, that his wife placed in a wooden box a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 60, and a gold nose ring, valued at Rs. 15, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and having locked the box, went to work at Dongree, locking the door of her room before leaving. On her return in the evening, she found the lock on the door intact, but, on entering the place, discovered that her box had been forced open, and the ornaments abstracted.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Haji Mahomed, a blind man, aged fifty years, residing near the Crawford Markets, went to the house of one Mahomed Ali, a Pathan, at 3rd Lane, Khetwady, and informed him that someone had given him some tea to drink in Kamatipoora. While he was explaining the circumstances under which he had been treated with the cup of tea, he suddenly became ill. The police were informed, and the man was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment. On regaining his consciousness, yesterday morning, the blind man left the hospital before being discharged. The House-Surgeon stated that it was a case of dhatura poisoning.

SALE OF WORK.—In aid of the funds of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, a sale of work was held, yesterday, in the Girls' High School, Girgaum, and will be continued till this evening. The sale is carried on under the supervision of Miss Kimmins, Miss Edge, Miss Schwartz, and Miss King, of the Society. There are about a dozen stalls filled with useful and fancy articles, recently sent from England by friends of the society. Besides, there are also nice specimens of wood-work, exquisitely carved. During the morning as well as in the evening the sale was well patronised, and it is hoped that by this evening the stalls will be cleared of the articles. The greater part of the sale proceeds will go towards the support of the Girls' School, which has been managed by the Society.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes :—After I wrote to you last the skies remained overcast with clouds for two successive days, and we have had drizzling at intervals measuring a few cents. On my visit to Jetalsar and Porbander, I learnt that above 2 in. 35 cts. were measured at the former station, while at the latter station over 3 inches. There was such a thick mist on Monday morning at Jetalsar that we could not see anything a yard in front of us. Numerous sheep were found lying dead along the road, near Porbander, killed by the cold. The storm that prevailed preceded this weather, and uprooted trees at several places.—It is now excessively cold here, and it appears the cold weather has set in in earnest. Owing to the rain prices have fallen to Rs. 8 or 10 per candy, and still there is a tendency to decrease. The grain-dealers are feeling despondent, while the poor feel jubilant.—The B.-G. J.-P. Railway police, after strenuous efforts, have succeeded in arresting two culprits in connection with the late theft of jewels, at Jetalsar. The name of one is Bhoja, a notorious pick-pocket, who was hunted down at Jetpur. He admitted having committed the offence in conjunction with an accomplice in the mixed train leaving Jetalsar at 12-11 p.m. Many of the Railway travelling public have been pestered by this scoundrel. Property worth Rs. 1,100 has been recovered.

POSSESSING A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—About 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, one Gungavalab Ramjas, aged thirty-three years, a native of Hathras, in the district of Aligarh, who arrived in Bombay, from his native country, on the previous day, went to a bagatelle room, belonging to one Cassim Jaffer, on Falkland Road. After looking at the game for some time, he took part in it and lost two rupees. The man, in order to pay the money lost, tendered a currency note for Rs. 500 to the proprietor, and asked for change, but failing to obtain the change, suddenly left the room. The proprietor became suspicious, and went and informed Inspector Saunderson, who, together with Acting Constable Narayen Vithoji, was then passing along the Falkland Road. Inspector Saunderson stopped the accused, who had then gone but a few yards away from the bagatelle room, and upon searching him, found a forged Government currency note for Rs. 500. The man was at once put under arrest. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Gungavalab Ramjas, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a forged Government currency note, under sections 471, 474, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

JEALOUSY AND ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Hurst prosecuted one Atmaram Cassinath, a Hindu, residing on the third floor of a house, in Sootar Gully, Mazagon, on a charge of causing hurt to Mathoora, a married woman, wife of one Anunta Ramchundra, by means of a dangerous weapon. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution ; while Mr. Dalvi defended the accused. The prosecutrix and her husband resided on the first floor of a house, at Sootar Gully, while the accused resided on the third floor of the same house. The case was the outcome of some ill-feeling existing between the accused and the husband of the prosecutrix, on account of the latter suspecting his wife of having something to do with the accused. About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 17th instant, Anunta returned home and asked his wife, the prosecutrix, to serve him with the meal. Having done so, Mathoora abruptly left the room. Anunta became suspicious, and leaving his food, followed her, but missed her at the staircase. He went up to the second floor and inquired of a man, who was residing there, whether he had seen Mathoora. He denied having seen the woman, and Anunta went up to the third floor and questioned the accused if his (Anunta's) wife was there. The accused replied in the nagetive, but the husband would not believe him, and an altercation ensued between them. A hand-to-hand fight soon followed, in which the husband came off worse. Accused threw down Anunta on the ground and got upon his chest. At this moment the prosecutrix turned up and disengaged the party. Anunta, who was then bleeding from a wound, ran downstairs to call a policeman. Seeing this the accused attempted to escape, but the prosecutrix caught hold of him and would not let go the grasp. The accused, thereupon, turned round and struck the prosecutrix with a weapon, inflicting serious injuries on the left side of her head. In the meantime, the husband returned with a policeman, who arrested the accused, and removed the woman to the J. J. Hospital, where her wounds were dressed. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the accused, in his defence, stated that Anunta, who had been addicted to drinking, always returned home the worse for liquor and quarrelled with his wife. On the night in question he returned home dead drunk, and fearing that he would assault her, the prosecutrix left her room and concealed herself somewhere in the house. On missing her, Anunta went up to the accused, on the third floor, with a big piece of sugarcane in his hand. A struggle ensued between them, when the accused was struck on the head with the piece of sugar-cane by Anunta. While the struggle was still going on, the prosecutrix came up, and on seeing her, the husband got excited and struck her two blows on the head with the same piece of surgar-cane. The accused further stated that he was not running away, but was going to call a policeman, but the prosecutrix prevented him, and in the meanwhile Anunta brought a policeman and got him arrested. His Worship in disposing of the case, remarked that the quarrel was the outcome of provocation caused by Anunta, by going up to the accused's room, which he had no right to do, and taking that fact into consideration, the court would not send the accused to jail. However, the injury caused to the woman was somewhat serious, and the magistrate thought a fine of Rs. 200 inflicted on the accused would meet the case. Mr. Ghamat applied for compensation, which his Worship refused on the ground that a good deal of provocation had been given to the accused.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 23.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General, with the Staff, left for Bombay on an official visit to the provinces of Damaun and Diu. There are rumours that his Excellency will shortly retire, and with a view to obtain personal information previous to his departure to Portugal has undertaken the visit. It is also reported that Senhor Raphael d'Andrade, who governed the country twice for a few months, is again to be sent out, but it is to be hoped this is not the case. The mutual aid societies have survived the private imprecations, and public censure hurled at them by the press and Government. But the nuisance is so provoking that the Government have found it necessary to appoint a Committee, consisting of Mr. Antonio de Campos, Assistant to the Attorney to the Crown, and Messrs. Manoel Jose d'Abreu and Durante F. da Gama Pinto, to enquire into the accounts of the societies. The Committee will sit at Mapuça, and will call upon the managing committees to submit books and accounts. An ordinary insight will enable the Committee to detect how much swindling has been carried on under the ostensible object of giving assistance to widows and orphans and getting helpless girls married. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 7th November averaged Rs. 93 per mile compared with Rs. 261 for a similar period last year. The total receipts for the 18 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 45,932, against Rs, 1,45,352 for the corresponding period last year. It has been ordered that suspended officials will in future draw only half-pay, and will not be entitled to receive half of the allowances and other emoluments which can be claimed when an official is on active duty. The Governor-General has received a despatch from the Minister laying down that District Medical Boards are not competent to recommend public servants for pension, and that only the Chief Medical Board in Pangim can do so. In July last an item of Rs. 150 for acquiring coins for numismatic museum for the Biblioteca National of Goa was sanctioned, but the amount not having been entered in the budget could not be paid. An order has been issued for its payment. Veterinary-Surgeon Francisco Fernandes, a teacher in the Calcutta Veterinary College, has been appointed Veterinary-Surgeon for the Indian Dragoons, lately raised here. It has been found that confraternities and other public departments have evaded the stamp duty, and in the investigation which was made in 1893, in the Province of Salsette, it was discovered that the evasions and fines amounted to Rs. 60,000.

An order has been issued quite recently appointing Messrs. S. F. Alvares and Lucio St. Anna Miranda as fiscal inspectors to examine and report the evasions of stamp duty that had occurred in the Velhas and Novas Conquistas. The inspectors will receive Rs. 50 per mensem as travelling allowance besides a part of the fines that may be recovered for such evasions. In connection with this order a despatch from his Majesty the King of Portugal has been published authorising the inspectors to examine the Registry Office, Departments of the Public Notaries, and all foreign lotteries, whether the provision of the stamp duty has been duly observed. Mr. Joao Jose da Silva, the Chief Justice, has been granted six months' leave with pay. He has completed his term of five years' service in the Colonies, and will probably shortly retire to Portugal. He has been an upright and independent judge, and has carried out his duties to the satisfaction of all, especially during the late troublous times. His retirement will be greatly felt by the natives of the country, who had full confidence in the judicial proceedings under his control. The Principal of the Medical Board has left on tour of sanitary inspection to the provinces of Damaun and Diu, and during his absence Dr. Jose Maria da Costa Alvares, the Senior Medical Officer, will act for him. The *Boletim Official* brings a supplement containing the regulations for recovering by coercive measures the State debt under several heads of taxes. The dues have not been paid for several years, and as the necessities of the State are urgent, a more rapid way of recovering the debt has been promulgated. The shop-keepers scarcely do any business. The order of puting seal on wines and cloth has been carried out. This will be a effective deterrent against smuggling.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

HAJI SIDIK HAJI NOORAIN, manager of the Mungalwady burial ground, was prosecuted, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by the Public Health Department, under section 378 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. J. Leask conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused.

The question for the court to decide was whether a house, situated in the graveyard, was fit for human dwelling. Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, told his Worship that in 1894 the defendant had submitted a plan to the Municipality for a small shed, which was to be erected in the Mungalwady burial ground. At that time the Health Officer took several objections against the structure. One of the objections was that the structure was over a drain.

The magistrate inquired if the building was inside the burial ground ?

Mr. Leask: Yes, the walls of the house are surrounded by graves. The building is divided into compartments of small rooms, badly partitioned. Three men, three women, and two children live in such rooms. Mr. Leask remarked that he could not say if the Building Department of the Municipality noted the objections then made by the Health Department. Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer, who had inspected the house, found the rooms damp, and a moree let down the sullage water into a drain, over which the structure was built. There was no objection to the shed being used as a store-room.

Mr. Sealy objected to the structure being called a shed. It was a pucca building, with substantial walls and windows all round. It was in existence for thirty years, and was used as residential quarters, but no objection until now had been raised. At the time of the late riots, it was pulled down by Hindus, who lived in close proximity round the burial gronnd. After the riots plans were submitted with an application for rebuilding the structure, and no objection was made, except that the roof was not high enough. There was an objection that encroachment was made on the ground which did not belong to the owner of the house, but that was disposed of in favour of his client.

The magistrate asked how long the house had been in occupation ?

Mr. Sealy replied that it had been in occupation since May last. What the Health Officer objected to was that the building projected across a drain. If medical opinion was against him, he would advise his client to drop the case.

Mr. Leask proposed to put the Health Officer into the witness-box.

Mr. Sealy wanted his own medical men to pronounce their opinion on the subject.

The magistrate was of opinion that during the rainy season the place would become very unhealthy by the penetration of wet.

Mr. Sealy pointed out that the graves around the building were all pucca-built.

Dr. Weir entered the witness-box, and said that the shed was built over a covered drain. The more, inside the building was connected with a covered drain. He observed no occupants except two very sickly-looking children; and the floor was damp. Two sides of the building were surrounded by graves, which came close up to the wall. He did not consider the place fit to be used as a dwelling. The drain, into which the moree water flowed, increased the danger. Within his personal knowledge Mahomedan graves have been opened at intervals of some years and fresh burials made. If there was an epidemic of bubonic plague every one of those graves would have to be opened.

Mr. Sealy remarked that the graves around the building contained bodies of Cutchy memons, and this practice did not prevail among them.

By consent of both parties a postponement was granted in the matter.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

SOME very important proposals are to be made at the annual meeting of the University Senate, to be held at the Hall of the University, on Saturday, December 12, at 5-15 p.m. It will be remembered that some months ago a Committee was appointed by the Senate for the purpose of placing before that body in due form proposals provisionally approved on the recommendation of the Examination Reform Committee, appointed some years ago. The new Committee consisted of Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, or the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, Dr. Peterson, Professor Muller, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the Rev. R. Scott, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, and the Rev. Father Dreckman. A meeting of the Committee was held, on Saturday, August 8, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan being voted to the chair. After some discussion it was agreed to submit to the Senate the following proposals :—

1. That Regulation 11 of the Bye-Laws should be modified as follows :—

" The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties and ten Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions :—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.

Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two " " of Medicine.
Two " " of Civil Engineering.

The Dean and Syndics of each Faculty shall constitute a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate, and the Syndicate shall have power to make rules for the delegation of business to the Sub-Committees as it may from time to time find necessary.

2. That the following be added to Regulation 12 after the word " Senate " in line 2 :—" To appoint and, if necessary, to remove Moderators or Superintending Examiners whenever the Syndicate may think it desirable for the purpose of revising and settling Examination papers and of supervising the work of the examiners in assigning marks."

3. That the following be added under the heading " General," at page 98, Bombay University Calendar, 1895-96 :—

" 1. The following are the Standards for passing the Examinations :—

University School Final Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain one-third of the full marks in each of the necessary subjects, one-fourth of the full marks in each of two optional subjects, and a total of 250. No credit to be given for the third optional subject unless the candidate shall have passed in that subject.

Matriculation Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain one-third of the full marks in each language, and one-fourth of the full marks in History and Geography, in Natural Science, and in Mathematics (Arithmetic and Algebra, and Euclid).

Previous, Intermediate, B.A, and First and Second B.Sc. Examinations.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) of the full marks in each subject. Should a candidate, however, not obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks in one subject only, he should be declared to have passed the examination, if on a review of the candidate's marks a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present decide that the candidate should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtained at least 45 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects. At the B.A. and First and Second B.Sc., the candidate must also obtain one-fifth of the full marks obtainable in each Practical Examination. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent, in the Second Class.

M.A. Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-fourth of the full marks in each paper and in each practical examination, and (*b*) obtain one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class.

First LL. B., Second LL.B. (new rules), and LL.B. (old rules) Examinations. To pass the examination the candidate; must (*a*) obtain one-third of the full marks in each subject, and (*b*) obtain one-half of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-thirds of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Division.

Honours-in-Law Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-third of the full marks in each paper or if the paper be divided into two parts, in each part, and (*b*) obtain one-half of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-thirds of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class.

Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain one-fourth of the full marks in the subject.

First and Second Examinations in Medicine.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-third of the full marks in each subject, and (*b*) obtain 45 per cent. of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-thirds of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class.

L. M. and S. Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain one-half of the full marks in each subject. Those of the successful candidates who obtain two-thirds of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class.

M. D. Examination.—To pass the examination candidates must obtain one-half of the full marks in each subject.

F. Ag., S.Ag., and Diploma in Agriculture Examinations.—To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-fourth of the full marks in each subject and (*b*) obtain one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class.

F. C. E. and S. C. E. Examinations.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain (*a*) one-fifth of the full marks in the Practical Examination in Physics and in Chemistry and in the Practical Work in Engineering, (*b*) one-fourth of the full marks in each subject, and (*c*) one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class.

L. C. E. Examination.—To pass the examination the candidate must obtain (*a*) one-fifth of the full marks in each practical examination and in the Project, (*b*) 45 per cent. (45) of the full marks in Civil Engineering, (*c*) one-fourth of the full marks in each of the other subjects, and (*d*) one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class."

4. Candidates on application and on payment of a fee shall be furnished with their examination marks.

The report embodying these proposals was signed by all the members of the Committee present, but Mr. Rustam R. Kama appended a note to the effect " I approve the above regulations with the modification, *viz.*, that under Honours-in-Law Examination the last sentence be deleted and the following be substituted :—" The successful candidates shall be arranged in order of merit."

At the meeting of the Senate, on December 12, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta will move the adoption of the proposals of the Committee.

Sanction will have to be given to the arrangements adopted by the Syndicate in connection with the Previous and Intermediate Examinations of the present year which were altered to meet the outcry of students against having to come to Bombay during the prevalence of the bubonic plague. The necessary formal resolution will be moved by Mr. Justice Ranade.

The Rev. F. Dreckman, S. J., will move that as recommended by the Syndicate, that a college to be opened by the Superintendent, Maratha High School, Bombay, be recognized as a college for the purposes of the Previous Examination for a period of four years.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
DAY OF INTERCESSION.
Vigil of St. Andrew.—November 28.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Intercession for Missions.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

She : " I thought Calcutta was such a big place ?.
He : " So it is ! "
She : " I mean that there were such a lot of people. "
He : " So there are. "
She : " Yes-but-er—people one can-er *know*, don't you know ? (*Eyebrows and smile business.*)
He : " Well ? " (*Interpreters.*)
She : (*a voix trainante*) They're all *in business* it seems—and who is one to know ?
(*Tableau B.—He was only a poor broker with about Rs. 5,000 a month.*)

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and the same special jury.

THE FORGED GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Ganesh Shunker Dravid, who appeared in jail dress, was charged with having, on the 20th July last, escaped from the custody of the acting Superintendent of the House of Correction, at Bombay, in which he was detained as a prisoner under a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment for theft of a forged security, the paybill of the late Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police. Prisoner was further charged with forging a Government Resolution, purporting to be signed by Sir Charles Ollivant, acting Chief Secretary to Government ; with fraudulently using a forged document as genuine ; and with having in his possession a forged document, intending that the same should be used as genuine. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed, by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. J. C. Anderson, instructed by Mr. G. S. Dandwate, High Court pleader, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. G. Dumayne, foreman.

Mr. M. F. Reid
Mr. W. A. Collins
Mr. J. H. Hurst
Mr. A. McLaggan
Mr. E. M. Deane
Mr. Edwin Yeo
Mr. S. E. Shellim
Mr. P. L. Wright.

Mr. Harry Brewin, having visited the jail, yesterday morning, at the judge's suggestion, stated that, while standing near the cupboard one could easily see any thing handed to a peon at the gateway through the iron bars. He also saw the nail in the wall, which was in the same position as he had seen it before.

In further cross-examination by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brewin said he could not say whether the key could go on that nail. He had seen the key hanging to the nail by a ring along with two or three other keys.

To the judge : I did not see the key this morning nor try it on the nail.

Mr. Anderson : I may say that I have been to the jail this morning, and tried the key, but it could not get on the nail.

Witness continued : I have no reason to suppose one way or the other that it is not the original nail. Between the nail and the key-box is a great big cupboard.

That plan before his lordship does not represent the difficulty of seeing as far as the wicket in the gateway ?—I say there is no difficulty. If that plan is correct, there is no real difficulty.

Do you try to understand my question ?—I am trying to answer it to the best of my ability really. Even if the door was folded, it would not obstruct the line of vision up to a certain point.

Do you suggest that the door is not an element in the consideration of the question ?—It depends upon where you stand.

Now, look at this bunch of keys shown me by Mr. Jones this morning. Is it the same that you saw ? —I don't think all the keys are the same. One at least was larger.

How do you remember all these things—it was four months ago ?—There is a special reason for my remembering, because at every step I took I met with an obstacle. I think these are not the keys.—I won't swear, but I think they are not the keys.

Again I ask you if the large key could go on that nail ?—I don't think it can. It had a ring on it.

To the Judge : I have a distinct recollection. I saw the key hanging to a nail by a ring.

To Mr. Anderson : After all this excitement, one would have fancied that the authorities of the jail would be on their very best behaviour. I had not the slightest idea of the Government resolution until I saw it on the 3rd August. I thought the accused's table an important thing, and I asked that it should remain untouched, as I hope it might afford some clue. I took away from several offices pieces of old bloting-paper in the hope of finding some clue from that. The table was littered with papers and other things. I made no critical observation of the table on the 23rd July. On the 1st August, I found it in the same state as before.

Did you leave it to Mr. Hall to find in his stationery any sheets of paper of the description of the scraps of paper ?—Yes.

You thought that a very important step in the enquiry ?—Yes, an important step.

A very important step ?—Yes.

You did not find Mr. Hall backward up to that time in helping you in your enquiry ?—No. I did not take down in writing Brodie's statement at the Yerrowda Jail. He did not give the name of either Bullard or Jackson. Brodie was examined in the Police Court by the Public Prosecutor under my instructions. Mr. Webb takes down a deposition and puts it a side. If a witness wished to sign his deposition, there was nothing to prevent him from doing so. There was a good deal of interest shown in the case in the newspaper, and reports of the proceedings were published from day to day.

Full reports ?—Partial reports.

I suppose to the best of their ability ?—Yes.

To the jury :—I made enquiry at the Stationery Department, and they found some paper, but of smaller size. They imported the papor in 1886, but have discontinued since. They are making further enquiries regarding the paper.

EVIDENCE OF THE JAIL SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Hall, Superintendent of House of Correction, was re-called, and in answer to the judge, said :—I get the *Government Gazette* at the jail. I don't know when Sir Charles Ollivant vacated office. People at the office would not know it before the change occurred. The first and second clerks have orders to look at the *Gazette*. I did not punish the accused in June or July. I changed his labour in June. It must have been towards the end of June, I remember the day he was taken off the mill. It was the 5th or 6th July. He must have been at the mill about ten or twelve days. While he was at the mill, he was completely withdrawn from work in the office. The jailer complained that accused was found asleep in the carpenter's shop, and I ordered him to be put to mill-work. It was not a punishment, and it was not therefore entered in the register.

To Mr. Lang : In the enquiry I did not tell the police that accused had been sent to the mill. The police mentioned the fact to me ; and I said it was a fact. They made no enquiry of me regarding the point. Accused must have been at the mill ten or fourteen days.

Mr. Lang showed witness a letter, copied by the accused on the 26th June, and witness admitted that accused must have been working in the office on the 25th June. Having regard to that letter, Mr. Jones's statement that accused was sent to the mill on the 21st June, must be untrue. There is no labour except domestic labour on Sundays.

What is it that makes you say that he was taken off mill-work on the 5th or 6th July ?—Because it was on a Sunday or Monday. Accused made a petition to me for being taken off the mill. I had not sentenced him to the mill for any fixed period.

What makes you remember it was the 5th or 6th July ?—Because the jailer was absent, and a warder brought the accused to me.

Having regard to this letter of 26th June, and your memorandum of the 27th, is it not that the letter was copied on the 27th ?—It must have been copied on the 26th or 27th

Do you mean to say that no one was employed in the office while the accused was at the mill ?—No one was employed. I knew the accused was employed to copy statements. I did not know he copied letters.

To Mr. Anderson : As far as I know, there was no importance attached at the time to the fact that the prisoner had been at mill-work ; and no attention was paid to the dates. I could not have given the police the exact dates even at that time. The police mentioned to me the fact, and my mind dwelt upon it ; but I would not give them the exact dates. I cannot say that the prisoner was not engaged in the office on the 27th June.

To the jury : The jailer is responsible for the key of the key-safe. I don't know where he keeps it. I don't know that it was ever kept on a nail in the jail office. There were duplicate master-keys, one of which remained with me, and the other with the jailer.

EVIDENCE OF AN EXPERT.

Mr. A. G. Crawford, in answer to Mr. Lang, said I am an engineer and have made a steady of handwriting about four years. Having compared the writing of several documents with the forged resolution, I conclude they must have been written by the same hand. Notwithstanding difference in appearance, there were eccentricities of writing common to all the paper. The signature to the forged resolution was very nearly similar to the other writing. The capital E. in the signature to the forged resolution was peculiar and corresponded with the E. in the other documents. (Gives details in illustration of his point.) Then the writer habitually makes three or four different forms of the same letter. (Gives details in illustration.) There was another characteristic in the connection of the letters Ol in the name of Sir Charles Ollivant. (Witness mentioned several other peculiarities in the hand-writing of the forger.)

Witness then gave instances of the forger forgetting the feigned hand and reverting to his natural hand. The greatest peculiarity was that the writer gave a flourish or stroke to his last word in each line, so as to fill up any space that might otherwise be left blank, or in which another word might be commenced.

Some discussion took place as to how and when the evidence given by the witness might be impressed upon the minds of the jury with the frequent references to the documents. Eventually it was agreed that Mr. Anderson should, at this stage, cross-examine the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said he was a mechanical engineer, and sold electrical plant and erected it. He had a place of business in Esplanade Cross Road.

Have you taken up the study of hand-writing as a matter of pleasure ?—As a hobby. (Laughter.)

Have you given evidence in any case before ?—No, except in the Police Court.

Then this is your maiden attempt to give evidence as an expert ?—Yes. A rough sketch of my report has been with Mr. Brewin since August last, but it was very imperfect and very incomplete. I have not selected the strongest peculiarities. I went through each document and noted the peculiarities that struck me. I have not noted any dissimilarities in the writing. If I had been employed by the other side, I could not have honestly given evidence in support of dissimilarities in the writing. (Mr. Anderson cross-examined the witness as to the many points of dissimilarity in the writing in the exhibits.

His lordship: An expert sees all sorts of things which a stupid person cannot see. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hall was re-called and examined as to the petition he had received from the prisoner Caitan Rodrigues, one of the five prisoners who was discharged, but not arrested again. He was also asked about a return in the prisoner's hand-writing, dated 29th June last, which was signed by the witness and forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

To Mr. Anderson : All the valuables in the jail are deposited in a safe, the keys of which are kept by the jailer.

Ganno Mahadoo, a policeman, said he saw the prisoner and his brother Ramchander at the Tivoli Theatre on the night of the 22nd July. Witness went and made a report to a lance-naique and went back to where the prisoner and his brother were sitting. They were gone, and could not be found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson : When I spoke to them, they said they had been released on a petition made to Government. I told them to sit there and see the play. I spoke to them in such a manner that they might not suspect anything.

What was that manner ?—I said to them the play is a good one, sit and enjoy it. (Laughter) When I returned, they were not in the theatre. The lance-naique was with me, and we searched the whole theatre ; but in vain.

Mr. William Sloane, in answer to Mr. Lang, said he was inspector of police and received instructions to arrest the prisoner and his brother. In consequence of information received, witness went to a room on the second floor of a house in Frere Road. The room was barred from outside. He undid the bars, and found the prisoner and his brother in the room, and arrested them. That was on the morning of the 23rd July last.

To the judge : The door of the room was fastened in from outside ; and the men could not have got out if they wished.

The prisoner's statement before the magistrate was read to the jury by Mr. Russell. It was a long document, and the perusal of some of the prisoner's remarks evoked laughter in court.

In answer to the Judge, the prisoner said he wished to make no statement, but would leave his case in the hands of his counsel.

At this stage at 6 p.m., the court adjourned till ten o'clock, this (Friday) morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·021	Calm	1	77·1	53·1	63	...	0·05	—0·02
Sirsa	30·028	SSW	3	79·2	48·2	54	..	...	..
Delhi	30·017	W	2	75·7	56·0	59	...	0·37	+0·30
Agra	30·028	NW	3	79·0	56·9	67	...	0·28	+0·21
Cawnpore	30·019	SSW	3	79·2	53·0	74	...	0·67	...
Allahabad	30·016	Calm	2	82·6	55·4	68	...	...	—0·15
Jhansi	30·058	N	1	80·0	61·7	68	...	0·68	+0·57
Jacobabad	29·997	SE	2	80·5	55·5	58	..	...	—0·07
Karachi	30·005	ENE	2	83·3	60·9	53	..	...	—0·08
Jeypore	30·050	NW	2	77·5	58·1	76	...	0·67	+0·44
Ajmere	30·062	C	1	73·4	57·2	82	..	1·58	+1·30
Deesa	29·974	NE	7	86·2	62·6	80	..	1·38	+1·23
Ahmedabad	29·946	NE	1	85·2	68·1	71	..	0·89	...
Bhuj	29·960	WSW	5	78·3	59·9	67	..	2·21	+2·20
Rajkot	29·979	NNE	3	84·4	59·9	63	...	1·78	+1·42
Veraval	29·961	NNW	7	80·5	62·8	77	...	3·66	...
Neemuch	30·025	NE	5	81·3	62·7	68	..	0·31	+0·11
Indore	30·008	Calm	1	83·7	60·6	71	..	..	—0·39
Saugor	30·015	E	6	80·2	58·1	85	..	0·05	—0·37
Jubulpore	30·027	N	2	80·4	59·8	84	..	0·31	—0·14
Hoshangabad	30·011	NE	4	84·3	64·7	67	...	0·01	—0·54
Khandwa	29·999	Calm	2	87·2	64·1	62	...	...	—0·30
Raipur	30·009	SSE	2	80·8	65·2	84	...	1·74	+1·21
Nagpur	29·996	NNE	3	81·7	65·1	82	...	0·57	—0·25
Amraoti	29·998	NE	6	84·1	66·8	78	...	1·51	+0·95
Akola	29·983	NE	5	87·5	62·8	78	...	0·04	—0·65
Surat	29·955	Calm	1	83·5	67·5	88	...	0·73	+0·56
Malegaon	29·982	ENE	4	84·9	66·8	76	...	..	—0·57
Bombay	29·962	NE	8	83·6	74·1	85	...	0·36	—0·29
Poona	29·965	NW	8	85·1	64·9	81	...	1·04	—0·14
Ahmednagar	29·961	SSE	5	83·7	62·5	84	..	1·18	...
Aurangabad	29·986	SE	4	85·3	63·7	79	...	0·03	...
Sholapur	29·959	Calm	4	81·2	68·0	74	...	6·43	+5·33
Ratnagiri	29·949	Calm	4	85·9	71·4	79	...	0·22	—0·26
Belgaum	29·950	Calm	6	84·2	61·9	68	...	0·88	—1·21
Goa	29·950	NE	9	84·0	73·4	81	...	0·04	...
Karwar	29·943	E	4	85·7	69·5	86	...	0·05	—2·49
Mangalore	29·929	C	2	84·8	73·4	80	...	1·78	—1·26
Calicut	29·900	NE	9	86·2	73·5	90	...	6·13	+1·46
Cochin	29·900	C	M	87·7	74·2	86	..	6·24	—6·15
Bangalore	29·951	NW	6	78·7	62·4	85	0·84	4·40	+0·95
Secunderabad	29·956	E	3	81·6	67·9	87	0·14	1·59	—0·10
Masulipatam	29·926	NNE	7	83·0	74·1	85	0·24	10·05	+3·39
Bellary	29·943	C	4	82·7	68·2	69	0·18	2·76	+0·84
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·890	Calm	6	75·4	72·5	93	2·50	25·43	+14·88
Coimbatore	29·938	W	2	85·9	70·3	88	...	2·16	—1·27
Trichinopoly	29·890	Calm	2	86·5	73·4	84	...	9·08	+4·19
Negapatam	29·865	NW	10	84·4	74·4	77	...	23·07	+9·18
Colombo	29·884	WNW	6	88·5	76·5	75	0·04	19·79	+7·60
Aden	29·939	E	15	84·3	72·9	74	...	...	—0·20

In column " Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Rajputana, and at Lahore, Jacobabad and Aurangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Redings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Colombo and Veraval. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum from 1 to 13° in excess over nearly the whole country. The highest temprature in the shhde was 88° at Cochin, and the lowest 48° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Indore, Jeypore, Jhansi and Lahore. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·05"), light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and a few drops at Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay, and by comparing the abnormal chart of yesterday with that of to-day, it appears to be slowly advancing westwards. At Madras the sea is rough, and the weather on and off the Coromandel Coast is in a very unsettled condition and likely to become squally. Conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, Ceylon and the Madras Presidency. The weather all over the country lying to the south of latitude 21° is in an unsettled condition, and will remain more or less cloudy. In the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast conditions are becoming slightly favourable for local scattered rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly over Kashmir, Punjab, Rajputana, Upper Sind and Baluchistan, but elsewhere the changes are unimportant. An area of disturbed weather appears to be approaching in North-West India and rain has commenced in Quetta and Chaman. This rainfall will probably extend to the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab, with this exception the conditions are practically unchanged. The shallow area of low pressure still exists over the south-west of the Bay and the weather remains cloudy and showery in Madras, but the rainfall in this region is decreasing both in amount and extent. Madras reports two and a-half inches, and Nellore one and a-half ; but elsewhere the amounts are generally less than quarter of an inch. In other parts of India there has been practically no rain. The mean temperature remains high all over the central parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·918
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	69·4
Relative humidity of Air	·760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) .... degrees	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	68·2
General Directions of wind * ...	N, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * .... miles	182

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE following is the Prospectus for the next Exhibition of the Society which will be opened early in FEBRUARY, 1897 :—

SUBJECTS.	PRIZE-GIVERS.
1 For the best Landscape in any Medium.	The Society's Gold Medals. (Value Rs. 100 each.)
2 For the best Figure subject in any Medium.	
3 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Oil-colours.	The Society's Silver Medals.
4 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Water-colours.	
5 For the best Painting in Monochrome (any Medium).	
6 For the best pair of Sketches * in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	
7 For the best pair of Sketches * in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	
8 For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons.	
9 For the best Architectural Drawing.	
10 For the best Model in any material.	
11 For the best Photograph, †, printed by any process.	
12 For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory.	
13 For the best Picture in the Exhibition (Rs. 100).	His Excellency the Governor.
14 For the best Painting in Oil-colours, by a Native of India of a Scene in the Mahabharat, Ramayana or in Maratha History ‡ (Rs. 75) (a).	H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur.
15 For the best Landscape in Oils by a Native of India ‡ (Rs. 70).	H. H. Martanda Varma, First Prince of Travancore.
16 For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject) (Rs. 100).	H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar.
17 For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India ‡ (Rs. 75).	
18 For the best Model in Plaster or "Terra-Cotta" by a Native of India ‡ (Rs. 75).	
19 For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India ‡ §(Rs. 50).	
20 For the best Figure-painting § in Water-colours (Rs. 70).	The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.
21 For the best Figure-painting § in Oil-colours (Rs. 50).	Some Members of the Bombay Bar.
22 For the best Portrait in Oil or Water-colours (Rs. 100).	Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas.
23 For the best Seascape in any Medium (Rs. 100).	Mr. George Cotton.
24 For the best Landscape in Oil-colours (Rs. 50).	Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney
25 For the best Painting in Oil or Water-colours, depicting the style of dress of a Parsee Lady of the present day ‡ (Rs. 100) (b).	A Life Member of the Society.
26 For the best Sketch in Oil or Water-colours by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady (Rs. 50) (c).	Vrijbukandas Atmaram.
27 For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur § (Rs. 30).	Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Camdin.
28 For the best Copy of a Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur § (Rs. 20) (d).	
29 For the best Engraving by the Photo-zinco Process. The work must have been done in Bombay, and both the plate and a print from it must be shown ‡ (Rs. 25).	"The Rast Goftar."
30 For the best Picture in Oil; Subject—A Pathetic Episode in the history of an Indian Lady of Ancient Times‡ (Rs. 50).	Mr. Karim Nensey.
31 For the best Picture in any Medium of an Indian Street Scene (Rs. 50).	Some Pleaders of the High Court.
32 For the best Painting of Animal-life in Oil or Water-colours (Rs. 50).	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
33 For the best Set of six Photographs† other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an Amateur in India (Album or Views) (Rs. 50).	
For the best Picture in any Medium by a Native Student, either past or present, of an Art School in India (Rs. 60).	Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
35 For the second best Picture in any Medium by a Native Student, either past or present of an Art School in India (Rs. 40).	
36 For the best Picture in any Medium by a Native Female Student of an Art School in India (Rs. 30) (a).	Mr. J. M. Framji Patel.
37 For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Rs. 30).	Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishankar (in commemoration of the late Mr. Gavrishankar Udeyshankar, C. S. I., Dewan of Bhavnagar.
38 For the best Picture drawn by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady (Rs. 40).	
39 For the best Painting in Oil or Water-colours of a Shrine, Temples or Bathing Ghaut (Rs. 50).	The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.
40 For the best Picture by a Lady who has not taken another prize (Rs. 50).	Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E.
41 For the best Architectural Drawing of any building in India‡ (Rs. 50).	
42 For the best Sketch (b) of any part of Bombay (Rs. 50).	Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata.
43 For the best Drawing in Black and White (Rs. 50).	
44 For the best Original Drawing in pen and Ink (Rs. 50).	Mr. E. Wimbridge.
45 For the best Picture illustrative of a Bombay Trade or Industry (Rs. 50).	Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay.
46 For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native Lady of a House or Garden Scene or Still-life (Rs. 50).	The Hon'ble Seth Luchmandas, C.I.E. (of Muttra).
47 For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussulman Building in India (Rs. 50).	Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S
48 For the best Picture of Fruit, or Flowers, or Still-life in Water-colours (Rs. 50).	Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
49 For the best Work by a Native of India in Lithograph printed in colours‡ (Rs. 30).	Mr. K. N. Kabraji.
50 For the best Photograph† by an Amateur (Rs. 40).	Messrs. Babajee Sakharam & Co.
51 For the best Photograph by a Native Girl or Boy under sixteen † (Rs. 30)	Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy
52 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Landscape or Seascape† (Rs. 50).	Mr. H. W. Uloth,
53 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Figure or Group of Figures or of an Animal or Group of Animals† (Rs. 50).	Mr Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal
54 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of Architecture† (Rs. 50).	The Bombay Art Society
55 For the best Set of four quarter-plate Photographs entirely the work of an Amateur† (Rs. 30).	Mr. Rahimtula Kheraz

* See Rule 10 of General Rules.
† See Rule 11 of General Rules.
‡ See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
§ Figure includes Full Length, Head, or Group of Figures.
(a) The Donor reserves the right of pre-emption of the successful picture.
(b) The picture must be Full Length and the Donor reserves the right of copying by Photography.
(c) Rule 10 of General Rule does not apply to this Competition.
(d) Should Prize No. 28 lapse, it will be added to No. 27.
† See Rule 11 of General Rules.
‡ See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
§ Figure includes Full Length, Head or Group of Figures.
(a) Cannot be held with No. 37.
(b) Rule 10 of General Rules does not apply to this Competition.

For further particulars and for prospectus and general rules apply to Professor O. V. MULLER, M. A., Hony. Secy., Elphinstone College, or to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

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PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
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GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

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NOTICE.

VISITORS BOOKS for His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be placed daily (Except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from 1st December 1896.

By Order,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. in Waiting.
Government House, 26th November, 1896.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council drafts in London yesterday, only 5¼ lakhs, out of the 30 lakhs offered, were allotted, of which Calcutta took nearly the whole, at 1s. 3 3-32d., tenders at which rate were accepted in full, no extra allotments having been made. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered again next week. The London Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India at 30 day's sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2⅞d. per rupee.

A further advance of 1-16th per cent. was established in Consols, at 111 3-8 ; and Indian Sterling was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 119⅛. The Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8th per cent, to £ 62⅞. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered, at 30d. per oz. ; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 65¼ cents per oz ; with demand Exchange on London ½ per cent. higher, at 4·86½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 102½ ; with Paris Exchange on London unchanged at fcs. 25·25.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 42¼s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull ; Brown Rapeseed at 40⅝d. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market dull ; and Linseed, at 36¼s. per 416lbs., sellers Canal, November-December shipment, to Hevre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market steady.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 3-8d. per lb. ; and arrivals were 1-16d. per lb. higher, the extreme quotations having been 4 9-32d. for November deliveries, and 4 5-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Broach was 1-16th, and other descriptions 1-32d. higher. The Market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady ; Sales 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians ; Imports 39,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York yesterday, both spot and arrival Cotton was unchanged in value at 7 5-8 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·62 cents for February Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales.

Our local market for the staple has been steady to-day and prices are unchanged. More business has been reported, especially for account of exporters, who have bought 2,000 bales of ready new Khandeish, at Rs. 172 ; and 300 new Etava, at Rs. 169-78 ; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, consisting of 250 Old Karanja, at Rs. 167½-4 ; 200 old Bhownuggur, at Rs. 174 ; 300 new Dhulia, at Rs. 172 ; and 100 new Bengal, at Rs. 153 per candy.

Beyond about 1¼ inch of rain at Barsee in the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle, where the picking of the plants was likely to be delayed, no further fall had been registered over the Cotton area since the date of our last telegraphic Report, and there is now little to add to our advices at the beginning of the week. The timely fall of rain then reported had improved the harvest prospects in many districts ; and at Wudwan and Bhownuggur, especially in the Dhollera circle, there had been a marked change for the better on the appearance of the Cotton crop.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There has been no change whatever to-day in the position of those markets, in which a moderate business for export continues to be reported, while prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,557	bales.
Wheat	891	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,178	"
Gingellyseed	4,495	"
Castorseed	1,232	"
Rice	5,121	"

FREIGHTS are steady in tone and unchanged at 12s. 6d. per ton, but we have again to report an absence of business of importance.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather unsettled feeling which, however, afterwards became steady, at 1s. 3d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been upon a very small scale here to-day, Merchants' Bills having been scarce, and there having been few buyers of Bank Paper. We close steady, however, with a firmer feeling as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·59¾	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at 101 3-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, and advanced to 101½ ; and declined therefrom to 100 15-16 ; but recovered again, and closed steady at 101 for cash and the coming settlement and at 101 5-16 for December ; 99 being named for Threes.

SHARES.—Again to-day there has been next to no movement in this market, and the only changes in quotations which we have to report in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares ; and of Rs. 50, in Bombay-Burmah Trading 1st issue ; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,310 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manwyne and Tingyuch.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday the 28th inst.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,994
Total for 20 weeks	7,793	3,479	93	10,804
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	57	10,089

Increase for the week .... Rs.
Do. to date .... "

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 14th November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,988	37,815	1,173	...	...	20,296
Goods	54,303	61,410	...	7,107	2,76,821	...
Other earnings	2,892	8,674	..	5,782	...	5,705
Total for week	96,183	1,07,899	...	11,716	...	...
Aggregate	18,43,176	15,92356	...	...	2,50,820	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,68,809	3,70,181	5,389	5,44,382
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490¼ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,285

Decrease .... Rs. 2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WYER—November 1, at Boldrewood Enfield, Middlesex, the wife of Michael Russell Wyer, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FROOD—November 21, at 4, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. D. Frood, of a daughter.
HENNING—November 22, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. F. Henning, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOSS—BURROWS—November 23, at St. George's Cathedral Madras, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, assisted by the Rev. A. Acheson Williams, M.A., Henry Allan Moss, Exec. Engineer, P. W. D., eldest son of the late Mr. James Moss, of the Madras Educational Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of R. C. Burrows, Esq., of Parkside, Cambridge.

DEATH.

ACHARD—November 19, at Bangalore, Carl Niel, aged 5.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1896.

THE sixty years' reign of Queen Victoria has been fruitful in progress in everything contributing to the moral, intellectual and material development of her subjects, but in nothing has the achievement of the new time spirit been more epoch-making than in those departments of human activity which the engineers have made their own. The new President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, was well inspired in devoting his inaugural address last month to a retrospective survey of the general progress of which engineering has been the cause and the instrument since her Majesty ascended the throne in June 1837. At that time the population of the United Kingdom was twenty-six millions ; fifteen and a-half in England and Wales ; eight millions in Ireland, and two and a-half in Scotland. In 1896 the total population is thirty-nine millions ; England and Wales having thirty millions and a-half, Ireland four millions and a-half, and Scotland four millions. Great Britain, which has abundance of iron and coal, has doubled her population ; Ireland, which has practically none, has lost half hers, an immense emigration having taken the other half to the United States, Argentina, and the British Colonies. The urban population has in the last decade increased by over fifteen per cent., the rural by less than three, while in twenty agricultural counties in the same period the population has decreased from one and a-half to eleven and a-half per cent. This immense growth of the cities has been rendered possible by the highly developed means of locomotion which have supplied the agricultural population with the means of travelling to great distances and facilitated the expansion of towns by railways, tramways, bridges, subways and improved pavings. New sources of water-supply, improved sewerage, cheaper and better lighting by gas, and electricity and careful study of the laws of sanitation have largely reduced the mortality of the town, while their population has more than doubled. Shortly before the Queen's accession a few isolated railways had been constructed and worked by locomotives instead of horses, which were the original motive power, as they are still on tramways in many cities, including Bombay. But the railway connecting Liverpool with Birmingham was only completed in 1838 ; the first through line from London to Scotland was opened in the tenth year of her Majesty's reign, the passengers being ferried across the Forth and the Tay. Up to 1837 the capital invested in railways was £30,000,000 and the lines open 1,000 miles. The capital now invested in British railways is 1,000 millions sterling and the lines worked more than 21,000 miles. England was years in advance of other countries in the matter of railways. In France M. Thiers considered railways as mere toys, quite unfit to supersede the ordinary roads. British statesmen of equal authority held the same view, and both Houses threw every difficulty in the way of the new railway men, whom the regular engineers regarded as charlatans and lunatics.

The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers did not refer to that phase of the railway innovation in England, but he candidly admits that early managers were singularly wanting in enterprise. The express trains were slow, and the third-class accommodation little better than that of cattle trains of the present day, and in point of speed rather worse. Every effort was made to deter anybody from travelling by the third-class, which is now recognised as the back-bone of the whole system. Parliamentary pressure had to be applied to get the third-class passengers protection from the weather by means of shutters or venetians ; no one thought of giving them windows. It never crossed the mind of any one that the third-class appeals to thirty millions of customers as compared to a million at the outside who can afford to travel in a first or second-class carriage. It was not until 1872 that Sir James Allport succeeded, against much opposition, in getting the Midland Company, of which he was the manager, to attach third-class carriages to the test trains and reduce the fares to a penny a mile. He held that the income derivable from the masses might be immensely increased by lowering the third-class fares to a half-penny a mile, and the first-class to a penny. The President is of opinion that whatever may be the third-class fare, the first-class should never be anything like double, holding as he does that the comparative emptiness of the first and second-class carriages proves that a radical change of policy is required. The goods and movement traffic in 1843 yielded £1,500,000 ; in 1895 the receipts had risen to £44,000,000. The goods received in the early evening are delivered next morning, or certainly during the day, the goods trains of the Continent take their time over transit or delivery, the British trader and working man have a great advantage in the rapid handling of 1,000,000 tons of goods a day, a great deal of which goes to foreign markets. Mr. Barry considers that there is room for further development of railway facilities and the lowering of railway rates. He also looks forward with hope to the new departure authorised by Parliament in respect to Light Railways, and what he terms the Auto-Motor Emancipation Act of last session, which permits the use of horseless carriages on the public roads. He is of opinion, however, that light railways, except such as will be independent approaches to a port or a market, should always be of the same guage as the standard guage of the country. In that case railways in question will be light in little more than in name. No such restriction has been found necessary in France, where the standard guage is suited when necessary to the exigencies of the light railway, by having an inner rail which renders it possible to make connections with points on the standard guage railways when the traffic is not sufficient to admit of the stoppage of the heavy train. President Barry desires that the trucks of the trunk line should run on the light railway ; but, if that be done, the permanent way of the subsidiary line will have to be of proportionate strength and the advantage of economy in construction will be lost. He shows, however, that in most cases the difference of cost between the narrow and the broad guage need not exceed from £300 to £500 per mile. It is indisputably an advantage to avoid break of guage when practicable.

The President is doubtless right in anticipating that the horseless carriages and wagons now legalised will be formidable competitors to the light railways, which will have the burden of making and maintaining their permanent ways. He very naturally alluded to the curious fact, that while at the beginning of the reign steam omnibuses ran regularly between the city of London and Paddington, and while other steam carriages were also on the road and seemed to do well, it was reserved for the present year to see that enterprise take a new start, after being stopped for half-a-century by a ridiculous Act of Parliament. There are other anomalies which are the more surprising when seen in relief against the decided progress made in the general state of things. For instance, London alone of all the capitals of civilisation has no delivery of letters on Sundays, and no despatch of letters unless they be taken to a Central Office or a Railway station. That has been the case for forty years, and is a relic of the Sabbatarian agitation in the fifties. The telegraph offices are closed for twelve hours out of the twenty-four on week-days and for twenty-three out of the twenty-four on Sundays. This is a great hindrance to business, and in cases of illness is a source of much anxiety. Still the note of the reign has been progress, and progress on a splendid and unprecendented scale. When the Queen came to the throne it was held by high authorities that it was a demonstrable impossibility that a steam vessel could cross the Atlantic by the aid of steam alone. It was also firmly believed that no steamer could face the monsoon in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. In 1838 Brunel designed and built the Great Western, a prodigy of 2,300 gross tonnage, which first proved that a regular service of steamers could ply between Bristol and New York. The voyage was over in the incredibly short time of fourteen days. Seven years later the Great Britain, a thousand tons larger and built wholly of iron and supplied with a screw propeller, was built by Brunel to do the voyage in twelve days. In 1840 steam vessels successfully faced the monsoon in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. How trivial these beginnings look beside the Pennsylvania recently built in Belfast with a displacement of thirty thousand tons and 6,000 horse power giving a speed of fourteen knots. The dimensions of this latter vessel exceed those of the Great Eastern, which eight years ago was broken up for old iron, after undergoing many vicissitudes. She was before her time. Now that steamers are built to cross the Atlantic in five days at an average of twenty-one knots obtained by engines of 12,000 horse power, we are not likely to be frightened by either size or speed. We would not be astonished were it announced that a new P. and O. would bring us out or home to or from Bombay in seven days. It would be rash to say what engineers may not do when they have at their disposal uncounted millions to give shape and body to their conceptions.

THE season reports for the Presidency for the week ending on Tuesday last, are less gloomy than has been the case for several weeks past. The showers have considerably improved the situation, but in almost every instance further rain is wanted both for standing crops and for rabi sowings. At Sholapur the rain was heavier than in any other district, but the agricultural stock is still in poor condition, and the fodder insufficient. In Bijapur the total fall was below an inch, an amount that was altogether insufficient to relieve the tension of the situation in that unfortunate Collectorate. In Poona the rainfall was in many places sufficient to admit of rabi sowings, and the same remark applies to five talukas in Ahmednagar. But cattle are still being sold there very cheaply, and in one taluka are being given up by the owners, owing to the depletion of fodder stocks. Six relief-works, giving employment to 3,532 persons are in progress. In Satara the situation is less grave, and, at present, it has only been found necessary to open test works in two or three places. In Belgaum want of fodder seems to be the principal difficulty, and the cattle are being moved towards the forest tract. In Dharwar the rain has been "good for all crops and rabi sowings everywhere," and prices are falling heavily. Indeed, the change in the agricultural prospect is so marked in Dharwar that it is not anticipated there will be need for any famine operations in that district. The rainfall in the N. E. division of Dharwar, which was that immediately affected, has up to date, from the 18th instant, been from two to three inches generally ; nowhere less than one inch and eighty cents. This is enough for rabi sowings, and the whole area will be put under jowari at once. With the consequent revival of agricultural credit and the heavy fall in prices of food-grains it may fairly be said that the situation has been saved. Only very untoward circumstances could now make the season in the Dharwar district one of scarcity. Almost every district reports decline of prices, consequent upon the rain, though in many of them the diminution has been, like the rainfall, very small. In Khandeish the reaping of jowari and picking of cotton continues, but the standing crops are withered for want of rain. In Nasik the rainfall was infinitesimal and has not affected the condition of affairs. In the Konkan Collectorates the reports are not of a despondent character, while in Gujerat a sufficient supply of fodder, the good condition of agricultural stock, and improved prospects of crops are noted in the various reports. But prices are still very high, the drops following the rain of last week not having been so marked as in the districts, which are in other respects much less favoured. In Sind agricultural prospects are good, but prices are very high.

THE number of fatal cases of bubonic fever during the past week has been considerably in excess of the weekly average of the month. Sixty-seven deaths have occurred as compared with a mean of fifty. Eighteen out of the thirty-two ward sections of the city are affected, the free ones being Upper Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmi, Tadwady, Nagpada, and the divisions north of Byculla. Parel, Sewri, Sion, Mahim, and Worli keep remarkably clear, notwithstanding the reported cases at Bandora. A report which was industriously circulated a few days ago to the effect that two Europeans had died during the week proved to be utterly unfounded. No fatal cases have occurred either among Bhatias, Jews, Eurasians, Negroes, or Chinese. Four Jains have died, five Brahmins, 44 Hindus of other castes, six low castes, five Musalmans, two Parsis, and one Native Christian. The week has been unhealthy in other respects. Fatal cases of other fevers aggregated close on two hundred, whereas the average is but one hundred. Phthisis carried off a hundred and twenty-seven, double the figures shown as the weekly mean of the past five years. Affections of the respiratory organs also greatly increased, while diarrhœa and dysentery claimed an augmented mortality. The death-rate has gone up again to practically 46 per thousand per annum. Last year at this time it was 27·08, a percentage which was even then in excess of the mean of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years, viz., 26·57.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR leaves Mahableshwar, on Saturday next, at 7-30 a.m., and arrives in Bombay, at six o'clock, on Sunday morning. The same night, at ten o'clock, his Excellency will leave Grant Road station for Surat, whence he will return to Bombay, on Tuesday evening, at 6-52 a.m.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. A. Wingate, of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MR. SHYAMJI KHISHNAVARMA was dismissed somewhat abruptly last year from the post of Dewan of Junagurh. We hear that the Government of Bombay see no reason why he should not be employed in a Native State, and that if any officer has expressed an opinion to the contrary, the Government do not share it. Under the circumstances, however, the Government appear to think that it might not be for Mr. Shyamji's interests to seek re-employment in Junagurh, but he is at liberty to take employment elsewhere, Mr. Shyamji is at present a member of the State Council at Oodeypur.

THE Honourable Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence of the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S., Mr. R. Giles to hold charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind during the interval between Mr. James giving over and Mr. Wingate receiving charge.

THE services of Colonel H. L. Nutt, Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 22nd December 1896.

THE Transport Landaura, Captain W. Britten, sailed, yesterday, for Suakin.

MR. OWEN CHILTON GOODENOUGH HAYTER and Mr. Kenneth Arnold Reinold have been appointed Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation.

PRIVILEGE leave for one month has been granted to Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, with further privilege leave for eight days, subject to further extension of his service.

MR. F. K. BOYD, appointed by the Secretary of State, a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 23rd November, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

MR. RICHARD LAMBERT, Head Assistant Collector, Sind Commission, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MR. H. PAGE, I.C.S., acted as Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, from 15th September to 5th October.

THE services of Mr. E. Gray, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MR. R. E. CANDY, I.C.S., is to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Broach ; and Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Thana.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, I.C.S., C.I.E., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

MR. S. COOKE, M.A., is to officiate in the First Grade of graded officers in the Education Department, for the period Mr. E. Giles officiates as Director of Public Instruction.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN E. G. R. WHITCOMBE has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th October 1896, forenoon.

MR. F. R. BADER, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., and Mr. E. O. Mawson, Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, revert to Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, with effect from 2nd and 11th November 1896, respectively.

MR. C. G. H. FAWCETT, I.C.S., Assistant Judge F. P., Broach, has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, in addition to his own duties pending relief.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Assistant Collector, Sholapore.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain J. Skinner, of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Purulia, and Captain J. Naile, of the s. s. Jupiter, have been appointed on Marine Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Bahaduri, on the coast between Bet and Dwarka, on November 7.

THE High Court will be closed for the Christmas vacation, from Thursday, the 24th December, to Tuesday, the 5th January, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court, on the Original Side, will be closed during the above period, but provision will be made for the disposal of urgent business. Applications in Criminal cases, and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases, Appellate side, will be received during the vacation. The Registrar's office, on this side will be open daily, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., during the vacation, except on Saturdays, and close holidays.

THE following appointments have been made :— Major J. S. Ashby, on return to duty, to officiate as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Major G. B. O'Donnell, to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain J. Davies, to be acting Third Assistant, and Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy, acting Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger, to be placed temporarily under the orders of the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

IN consequence of the return to duty of Mr. S. B. Doig, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, the following reversions are ordered :— Mr. R. B. Joyner, M. Inst. C.E., from Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class. Mr. P. Reynolds, M. Inst. C.E., from 2nd Class, to 3rd Class. Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E., from 3rd Class, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade. Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E., from Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Mr. Tate will, however, continue to act as Superintending Engineer during the deputation of Mr. H. M. Thompson, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, or until further orders.

DURING the week ending, on Wednesday evening silver to the value of one lakh and twelve thousand rupees, was received, at the Mint, on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage, and dollars were transferred to the Custom House for export to the value of Rs. 6,17,000. The balance of silver in the Mint on account of Government is now Rs. 18,41,000 in value. Bullion received for British dollar coinage, valued at Rs. 3,91,000, is awaiting assay.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Japan is sending a warship to the Philippines owing to the disturbing news received from that quarter.

It is reported that the rebels have won a battle, and that an attack on Manila is feared.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

The dockers at Bremen have struck.

INCREASE IN THE WAR ESTIMATES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Government intends to increase the War estimates by several millions.

DR. JAMESON'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Jameson is unable to sleep without narcotics, and is suffering severe pain.

STRANDING OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Lawada has stranded outside Suakin, and is in a bad position.

RESIGNATION OF THE PERSIAN PREMIER.

TEHERAN, Nov. 25.

The Persian Premier has resigned, and the Ministry is being recast.

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

CAIRO, Nov. 25.

The Egyptian Budget for 1897 has been issued, and makes the surplus to be only £5,000, as it has been decided henceforth to exclude sums going to the General Reserve Fund, Conversion and Economies Fund, since the Government is not free to dispose of these funds.

The Government believes it will be able to meet the annual expenses of the Dongola Province without disturbing the equilibrium.

The Army is to be increased by four battalions of Infantry, two squadrons of Cavalry, and one battery of Artillery, the Dongola Province bearing the cost of the same.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 26.

The whole of Baroda is *en fete* consequent upon the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy, who arrives on Friday evening, at 4 o'clock. Colonel Martelli, the Resident, is proceeding as far as Ahmedabad to meet his Excellency. At the Baroda station, the Viceroy and Lady Elgin will be received by his Highness the Gaekwar, and all the officials, European and Native, have been requested to be present at the arrival.

The road leading from the Residency to the Luxmivilla Palace is lined with flags and bannerrets, and triumphant arches are posted at several places. The arrangements for the guests have been made admirably by Captain Cox, Assistant Resident, under the supervision of Colonel Martelli, who is working indefatigably to secure every comfort and convenience to the guests, who are encamped around the Residency, which presents quite a picturesque appearance. The Maharaja has spared no expense to give a most hearty and right royal reception to the Viceroy. Various entertainments are being provided for the amusement of the guests.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL OFFICER AT CALCUTTA.

A SELF-INFLICTED LANCET-WOUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Surgeon-Captain Robson Scott, Secretary to the Medical Board appointed by the Government of Bengal during the plague scare, and a short time ago Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, committed suicide, at the United Service Club, this morning. Dr. Scott was found lying in the bath-room at the Club, where he lived. A slight punctured wound was found on the right side of his neck, severing the caroted artery, and it was evidently caused by a lancet.

On receipt of the news, Surgeon-General Ross, Surgeon-Captain Dyson, and Sir John Lambert, Commissioner of Police, went to the Club, and inspected the room. The officiating Coroner was informed, and he went to the Club to hold an inquiry. So far as can be gathered, there appears to have been no motive for the crime, which has naturally caused a great sensation in Calcutta.

THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

ENGLISH MAIZE FOR INDIA.

The Agricultural Department, Government of India, have been informed from England on good authority that maize is available in immense quantities at Buenos Ayres and New York, at from 15s. to 16s. per 480 lbs., which would probably mean about 20s. per 480 lbs., or something under Rs. 3 per bazaar maund at Calcutta or Bombay.

As the world's demand for maize is comparatively small, a demand from India would probably have less effect in raising the prices than it would be the case with wheat and grain. It would, no doubt, be readily accepted in Northern India in preference to wheat at present rates.

A SERIOUS STEAMER ACCIDENT.

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The Burma Government steamer Tammu ran on the rocks, yesterday morning, in the Chindwin River, and will probably become a total loss.

At the time of the accident nearly 150 people were on board, including several Government officials, and a large number of sepoys and military police.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning, and the same Company's steamer Vinbodona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3.8 1
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	30

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	77·0

THURSDAY.—NOVEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	75·0
9 a.m.	7·5
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	79·8

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL AND HANDICAP.

The effect of the rise of the maximum handicap allowance from a stroke a hole to twelve points a round, was seen in the entry of more than one new comer for the two days match played on Wednesday and Thursday. The winner, however, was a player who was given the old maximum of nine a round, Mr. J. C. Kiddle. With two careful rounds of 48 and 46 he had a gross score of 94, less 18=76. Mr. A. J. Thornett, a comparatively new hand, with an allowance of 20, managed to take second place with a net score 1 point in excess of that of Mr. Kiddle, while Mr. G. Mackenzie with the same allowance as the winner stood third with a net score of 78. Mr. Marshall Reid was looked upon as the probable winner at the end of the first day's match, since he did the round from scratch in 39. Yesterday his score was 40, but these two excellent rounds did not enable him to make up for the liberal allowances of the three players named, and he came in fourth. The other scratch players were quite out of the running. They were the captain, Dr. MacDonald, whose total was 85, Mr. L. J. Robertson 87, and Mr. C. E. Nixon and Mr. Raikes, both of whom had a score of 90. Whatever may be said as to the justification or otherwise of raising the limit of the handicap allowance by 25 per cent., it clearly gives new comers and players of moderate ability a very good chance. The two matches negotiated under the new rule have been won, not by men who have any number of trophies of their prowess, but by players who, we believe, have never before taken a prize. The scores were as under :—

		Handicap Allowance.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Total.	Net Score.
1	J. C. Kiddle	18	48	46	94	76
2	A. Thornett	20	50	47	97	77
3	Geo. Mackenzie	18	48	48	96	78
4	M. F. Reid	Scr	39	40	79	79
5	R. B. Nixon	24	54	50	104	80
6	W. Garlick	20	51	51	102	82
7	H. S. Read	12	45	51	96	84
8	Dr. D. MacDonald	Scr	42	43	85	85
	H. Bromley	20	54	51	105	85
10	A. K. Green	6	45	47	92	86
	C. S. B. Sinclair	20	52	54	106	86
	W. E. Young	4	45	45	90	86
	P. F. Fischer	8	45	49	94	86
14	P. G. Irvine	4	47	44	91	87
	L. J. Robertson	Scr	46	41	87	87
16	R. M. Watson-Smyth	10	47	51	98	88
	P. H. C. Merewhether	16	52	52	104	88
18	F. J. Nathan	6	47	49	96	90
	C. E. Nixon	Scr	45	45	90	90
	E. B. Raikes	Scr	46	44	90	90
21	G. A. Watson	20	54	62	116	96

Messrs. A. Cameron, A. A. Economo, and R. A. English retired.

THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly do me the favour of allowing me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to give publicity to a few interesting and surprising facts in connection with the European Protestant schools of Bombay? I refrain from any remarks regarding the Roman Catholic schools for the simple reason that adverse comment would be out of place. I would, however, explain (and the facts I state are open to refutation if possible) that it is in no spirit of carping criticism I write, but with the sincerest hope that the efficiency of the schools in question may, within a reasonable distance of time, be intensified to its utmost limit. I believe I am correct in stating that in the whole of the European Protestant schools of Bombay there are but four graduates, and as there are eight such schools the proportion is one graduate to every two schools. Where, in any large town in India, I ask, does such an average exist? I know of none. It would appear to me that in this respect Calcutta and Madras are far and away ahead of Bombay, though our beautiful city can more than hold its own from many another standpoint. It will doubtless be accepted as an admitted fact that graduates make the most efficient teachers, the degree they hold is a guarantee of their educational efficiency, and the presence of graduates certainly gives a school a status it can never attain without them. There are instances here and there of non-graduates doing good work, but these are the very rare exceptions. If a large number of schools in India see fit to employ graduates, why is Bombay behind-hand in this important principle? and what is the result of their employment? As to the former I am at a loss to understand the inaction of the Bombay European schools in this direction. With regard to the latter question I know that a high standard of efficiency is obtained together with successful competition at the highest public examinations in India among which being the Roorkee Civil Engineering Examination, the Forest, Survey, Police and Secretariat upper and lower examinations. The great goal of the Bombay Schools with their present equipment can only be the "Matriculation examination," and while the several examinations above enumerated open the way to very respectable appointments under Government, the "Bombay Examination," if I be allowed to term it such, gives nothing, beyond of course a certificate of very elementary training. Is it not a question for serious and attentive consideration as to the reason for this astounding difference. It is true that the parents of the pupils of the schools in India belong to the middle classes, and no great difference can possibly exist between those of Bombay and other stations, the superiority of position, if any, being in favour of Bombay. Then I say that the parents—et sequitur, the public—have a right to expect these benefits to their children from the Bombay schools such as they would receive from other large schools in India. I understand that every school has a body of directors. What are the directors doing? Are they alive to the interests of the pupils? The only possible solution to the question of educational stagnation lies in the proper consideration of these two particular queries. In the face of the foregoing facts I can only regretfully answer both in the negative. And the reason for my conclusion is perfectly plain. The individual members of the body of directors occupy a position in life far removed from that of the parents of the pupils. If they be parents themselves their children do not attend any Indian school. They are far across the sea, being educated in some of the best schools in England, Scotland, or Ireland, where a British public would not tolerate the existence of inefficient and unqualified teachers in public schools. Why do the British in Bombay tolerate what the British in their own homes would not allow? Mr. Editor, I will thank you in anticipation for the insertion of the above, and I earnestly beseech you to use your powerful pen in the cause of European education in the Protestant schools of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Presidency Tournament will commence on the 8th February, 1897, when the Challenge Cup now held by the Royal Scots, Mandalay, will for the third year be offered for competition by the Madras Gymkhana. The tournament is open to any recognised football club in India and Burma. As on the last occasion the winning team, besides holding the Cup for one year, will receive gold badges, and the "runners" up silver medals. The conditions of the tournament are the same as those in force for the last two years. Entries should be made as soon as possible, but not later than 31st December. The entrance fee is Rs. 20 for each team. The Secretary for Football, Presidency Tournament, will be glad to supply any further information required.

Mr. Alfred Marriott, of Mirfield, Yorkshire, who died in July last, has bequeathed legacies amounting to £400,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London for the erection of churches and the endowment and maintenance of hospitals, refuges, and societies for assisting the fallen of both sexes.

The award in the arbitration in which Lord Portman claimed nearly £400,000 from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Co., in respect of fourteen acres of his Marylebone estate, which the Company require for the extension of their line to London and the construction of a station, has just been made known. The total allowed by the arbitrator, Mr. Ralph Clutton, is £260,000.

Great sensation has been caused in Pretoria by the arrest of a well-known railway concessionaire, named Mabery, who is alleged to have attempted to bribe the Transvaal Railway Commissioner and Dr. Burger, member of the Transvaal Executive Council, in order to obtain the contract to build the Belfast-Lydenburg Railway. The accused is said to have offered the Railway Commissioner £5,000 and Mr. Burger, £2,000.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The official returns for the 24 hours expiring at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, showed that the number of fresh cases reported to the authorities was 14, and 10 persons died of the disease. In the A ward, which comprises the Fort and Colaba, there occurred only one death. In B ward, which is known as the Mandvie ward, five fresh cases and three deaths took place. In C or Bhuleshwar ward, where the fever is now steadily spreading, five new cases and four deaths have been reported. In the D (Girgaum) ward one fresh case took place. In E or Byculla ward two attacks and one death were registered, while one patient died in the Hospital.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROSECUTIONS.

The Health Department, yesterday, prosecuted several owners of houses, stables, etc., for keeping the same in an insanitary condition. Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Leask Assistant Health Officer, prosecuted Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail for collecting a large quantity of cow-dung near a stable, on the Girgaum Road, to the detriment of public health. Mr. Leask stated that more than sixty cart-loads of dung was collected near the place, and in spite of the notice served by the Municipality, the substance was not removed. The accused was fined Rs. 20, and until the stables were cleaned a penalty of Rs. 2 per day was inflicted.

Before the same magistrate, Jainabai, a Mahomedan widow, was prosecuted for disregarding the Municipal notice, served upon her on 27th October last, to cleanse and repair the waste-water pipes of her house, situate in Pathan Street. She was fined five rupees, and a penalty of one rupee per day was inflicted until the work was done.

Mr. Leask also prosecuted Gordhan Bhanji, owner of a house in the Fort, for not lime-washing his property. Mr. Leask said that the house was infected with bubonic fever, and a notice was given to have it lime-washed, but this was not done. Dr. Malegamwala, who inspected the house, deposed that it was in a very filthy state, and that a cow was kept underneath the stairs. The accused was fined Rs. 6, with a daily penalty of one rupee until the house is cleaned.

Mr. Leask also prosecuted Haji Ilaias Ali for not providing ample windows and ventilations for the required amount of light and air in his house, at Colaba. Mr. Leask pointed out that many tenants occupied the house, but that it had very poor light and air. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who defended the accused, remarked that there was a required number of windows in the house, but that the tenants kept them closed. Mr. Leask remarked that the building consisted of thirteen rooms, eight of which were occupied by twenty-five persons. It was so dark inside the building, that people sitting in one room could not see each other's face. If the two central rooms were removed, and an open space was left, it would meet with the Municipal requirements. Mr. Kapadia was ready to undertake, on behalf of his client, to make any alterations that might be suggested by Mr. Gostling. It was agreed that the suggestions of Mr. Gostling should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner for approval. The matter was allowed to stand over.

THE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 24 was 760, giving a death-rate of 45·94 per annum per thousand as against 27·08, the corresponding period of last year, and 26·57, the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 67 died of bubonic fever ; 195 died from other fevers ; 1, measles ; 127, phthisis ; 153, affections of the [illegible] ; 22, diarrhœa ; [illegible] dysentery, 34, still-born ; 45, old age and debility ; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :— Jain, 39 ; Brahmin, 40 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 360 ; Hindu outcaste, 52 ; Musalman, 203 ; Parsee, 29 ; Jew, 5 ; Native, Christian, 15 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 296 as against 267 the corresponding period of last year, and 301 the average over the past five years. The following comparative details concerning the annual rate of mortality in Bombay for the week in question among particular castes and in the various districts will be read with interest :—

6 CASTES OF LOWEST MORTALITY.

Caste.	Annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population.
European	18·42
Mussulman	22·69
Eurasian	24·01
Native Christian	21·50
Parsee	29·57
Bhatia	39·53

6 CASTES OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

Caste.	
Jains	80·39
Lingaet	66·32
Hindu, Low caste	55·25
Brahmin	52·02
Jew	51·78
Hindu of other caste	39·62

6 SECTIONS OF LOWEST MORTALITY.

Localities.	
Fort, Southern	No death.
Esplanade	do.
Upper Colaba	11·99
Chowpatty	13·55
Parel	23·51
Mahim	25·29

6 SECTIONS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

Localities.	
Middle and Lower Colaba	91·81
2nd Nagpada	88·66
Kamattipura	83·69
Umberkhady	80·28
Dongri	68·68
Tardeo	65·75

THE KITCHENS OF WATSON'S HOTEL.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Cronan, manager of Watson's Hotel, and Mr. Goldstone, manager, Esplanade Hotel Annexe, appeared to answer a summons taken out against them at the instance of Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, for not complying with the requirements mentioned in the notices served on them, on the 2nd instant, viz., to lime-wash the kitchens of the hotel, clean the waste-water pipes, and to attend to the cleaning and repair of the drain on the east of the building, between it and the premises of the Army and Navy Stores. Mr. Leask stated that since the service of the notice Mr. Cronan had done nothing towards the carrying out of the orders of the Municipality. Mr. Cronan stated that the whole of the hotel premises were being oil-painted, even the kitchens, and surely the Municipality did not expect him to lime-wash it over the oil-painting. With reference to the cleanliness of the hotel, he stated that they had used more phenyle than all the hotels in Bombay put together. Mr. Leask said that the payement of the gully, which formed one of the grounds of complaints, was badly in need of repairs. Mr. Cronan stated that this part of the work should have been done by the Municipality as they hithertofore attended to it. Mr. Leask said that the hotel proprietor was bound to keep the gully under repair, and not the Municipality. After some further discussion, his Worship said that he would personally inspect both the premises of the hotel, this morning, and the matter was in the meanwhile allowed to stand over.

BOMBAY STEEPLE CHASES, 1897.

FIRST ENTRIES—15th NOVEMBER, 1896.

The following entry was omitted through an oversight.

FIRST DAY—23rd JANUARY, 1897.

Third Race.—" The Galloway Chase," " 3 Mr. F. Dillon's b cb m, Cymbeline.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

The Bombay Grain Trading Company was duly registered as a joint-stock company yesterday. The shares of the company are being purchased fairly well, and the secretaries hope that the capital will soon be fully paid up.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF-WORKS.

A tabular statement concerning the relief-works in progress in Bijapur, under the supervision of the Public Works Department, shows that on the Bijapur-Honwad Road work was commenced on November 16, the sanctioned allotment for the purpose being Rs. 30,405. The number employed on the work is 8,300, comprising 2,844 men, 3,544 women, and 1,912 working children. From 16th to 19th, both days inclusive, wages were calculated on jowari at 17½ lbs. per rupee, on the 20th on jowari 19 lbs. per rupee, and on the 21st on jowari at 22 lbs. per rupee. Some 4,417 persons are engaged on the road, from Hovin Hippargi to Telgi, a commencement having been made on the Bagewadi Telgi section. No children are employed, the workers comprising 2,018 men and 2,399 women. The sanctioned expenditure on the work is slightly under eighty thousand rupees. The wages are calculated on jowari grain at the rate of 16 13-20 lbs. per rupee. The rate of wages varies on the works named from 2 annas 6 pies to 1 anna 3 pies for men ; and from 2 annas 3 pies to 1 anna 2 pies for women, while the children receive from 1 anna 9 pies to 11 pies.

The labourers are divided into the four classes spoken of in the Famine Code, class A receiving the maximum and class D the minimum wage stated above. The classification is as follows :— A.—Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required on ordinary works ; or, in other words "professional labourers" B.—Able-bodied labourers accustomed to labour, but not to labour of the kind required on ordinary works ; or, in other words, "labourers, but not professionals." C.—Able-bodied persons not accustomed to labour ; or, in other words, "able-bodied, but not labourers." D.—Persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment on relief-works ; or, in other words, "weakly people." This classification of relief-workers is obligatory for large works ; and for small works, it is adopted as far as is practicable. Children of both sexes from seven up to twelve years of age are classed as working children. Children under seven years of age are not under any circumstances permitted to work. The children under this limit whose parents are engaged in the relief-works named above number 2,282, and cash payments for grain for them for the week amounted to Rs. 76. In the village of Ashta 23 persons are in gratutious relief, being unable to work owing to old age, blindness, etc.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednaggar and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, under Section 32 of the Famine Relief Code.

THE MATHERAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Relief Committee, which undertook the task of supplying grain to the poor at a reduced rate, writes our correspondent, has been quietly doing good work, in spite of the ignorant and carping criticism with which it has been assailed from motives which I fear will hardly bear investigation. It is clear that the grain-dealers did wish to run up prices ; and whether by design or accident, there was an undoubted scarcity of grain-supply. They have now been brought to their senses by the action of the Relief Committee ; and the people are glad to know that grain will always be forthcoming at a reasonable price. The Committee has collected nearly Rs. 4,000, and are purchasing grain in the cheapest markets. The grain is in charge of the Superintendent's men, one of whom is given a number of tickets. These tickets are sold to intending purchasers. The tickets are then presented to the men in charge of the different kinds of grain, and they thereupon sell it. One or two merchants have opened their shops, and this is a great satisfaction to the committee and, of course, to the poor consumers. There is no question of the fund being superfluous, or districts being imaginary. People on the hill are not yet reduced to sell their children ; but it is not to be denied that people, whose monthly income averages ten rupees, must be put to great straits, when food-stuffs, on which they used to spend the bulk of their income, have doubled in cost ; and when it is difficult to get the usual quantity of grain even at that cost.

INDORE.

The area affected by the is want rain in the State of Indore is confined to the district of Alampore, in Bundelkhund, where the scarcity is rather pronounced, and the district of Nandwai. Taking the State as a whole, however, the outlook is far from gloomy. The rains though irregular have been up to the average, and it is hoped that a very fair rabi crops may be harvested. A good rain within a few weeks would materially improve the situation and relieve all apprehensions of scarcity.

When two months ago the hardening of prices commenced all round, the grain-dealers here also put up prices, and the rates were soon run up to figures which the stocks of grain then in hand hardly justified. This naturally caused a good deal of suffering among the poor, who in many cases could not get grain at all. A few State grain-shops were therefore opened to supply food-stuffs to the lower orders at much easier rates than those obtaining in the market. These State shops could not possibly be very far-reaching in their operations, and could not be run for any length of time. The expedient was adopted only to bring the Bunnias to reason, and the expedient took. The Bunnias after a few days lowered the rates and the State shops were then closed.

A famine compensation has been allowed to the low-paid employees of the State. A supply of food-stuffs has also been laid in to meet any unforeseen emergency, and a large sum has been sanctioned for the importation of food-staples from beyond the seas if there should arise any call for such a step. Another large sum has been sanctioned for relief-works, which will take the shape of construction of two buildings in the city, and repairs to pucca wells and tanks in the various parts of the State. There is an old standing order to repair at State expense such wells, etc., as promise to yield 6 per cent. on the outlay. Repairs on this scale have always been going on. The present sanction will be devoted to those repairs which promise very poor returns.

CUTCH.

In Cutch, although the rain has failed in the latter part of the monsoon, the outturn of crops has been from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee. Therefore, with regard to mag, bajri, math, jowari, and nagli, which are the principal products of this province, there will be little or no scarcity. As regards rice and other better class of cereals, there will be considerable difficulty owing to the high prices in places from which they are imported to Cutch, but as only higher classes of people generally use them there will not be much hardship felt on account of the dearness of these provisions. Clouds have been gathering here since Friday evening, and it rained nearly all Saturday.

THEOSOPHISTS AND THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some of your readers may not be aware that at the present time the leaders of the Theosophical movement in India are busy with the details of a scheme for the relief of the famine-stricken in this country, and I would ask the indulgence of a small space in your journal in order to state how far the work has progressed.

About the beginning of this month, there appeared in the three principal dailies of this city suggestions adopted by the Central Famine Relief Committee of the Theosophical Society at Benares for the distribution of grain. But it may not be generally known that Mrs. Besant, who is now travelling in the Punjab and Sind, has taken upon herself the task of raising funds at the places she visits, and of also endeavouring to collect subscriptions in England and America.

The Central Committee has directed each branch of the Society in India to constitute itself a local commitee for the purpose of co-operating in the work of relief. The Bombay Blavatsky Lodge, accordingly, at a special meeting of its members, held on Sunday last, the 22nd inst., elected from among themselves Messrs. Tookaram Tatya, Goverdhandas Khatao, Dharamsey Morarjee, K. M. Shroff, and D. Gostling as working members, and, starting a list among the members then present, raised on the spot a considerable amount, in which was one subcription of Rs. 1,000 and two of Rs. 500.

We are keenly alive to the difficulties of the situation, as the area over which the famine has spread is enormous, and hundreds of thousands are at this moment perishing for want of food. Valuable cattle are being sold by the peasants for a mere trifle to buy a few days' food, and even though the present rain should reach the Punjab and the Central Provinces, months will elapse before the current dry season crops can be reaped. The only bright element now in the situation is that the rain will give some fodder for cattle.

The Theosophical Society now makes its appeal to the charitable public of Bombay and the mofussil, and especially to those rich Native gentlemen whose hands are ever open to the cry of real distress. Our appeal is for the cultivating class, who are the right hand of India, and without whose labour the land would become a desert. The amount raised will be directly applied to relief without any charge for the cost of distribution.

Subscriptions may be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of Mr. Gostling, "Famine Relief Fund Account," or may be paid direct to Mr. Gostling's Office, 1, Dalal Street, Bombay. Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in due course.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 24th November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23rd 6 feet 3 inches against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Kharif harvesting and threshing continue. Rabi sowings in progress. Sprouting seeds damaged by locusts in Dadu, Sakro and Shahbandar talukas. Cattle healty except in two talukas.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations continue. Prices high but fluctuating. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Threashing of Kharif crops continues and batai commenced. Rabi sowing nearly finished. Cultivation damaged by locusts in three talukas. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Karif harvest continues, and threshing commenced. Rabi sowings continue. Begari and Unhar flowing. Prices rising.

Thar and Parkar.—Karif cultivation 14 annas. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Cattle healthy except in one taluka.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 21st November).—Rain fall during week, maximum 1 inch 63 cents at Gogo, minimum 23 cents at Modasa. Total during season at Prantij 38 inches 92 cents, at Dhanduka 25 inches 27 cents, at Ahmedabad City 32 inches 10 cents. Sowing of wheat, til and gram is in progress and will be much extended on account of the recent fall of rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue high, but their upward tendency has been checked.

Panch Mahals.—Rainfall during week 58 cents at Godhra, 35 cents at Dohad, 30 cents at Halol, 29 cents at Kalol and 18 cents at Jhalod. Beneficial to standing rabi crops in places. It will be useful for further grain sowings. Price of maize stationary in Godhra and Dohad and dearer in Jhalod, were it now rules at 26 lbs. per rupee. Price of tur dall stationary. Bavto stationary in Kalol and dearer in Godhra and Halol. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample. Labour sufficient.

Kaira—(For week ending 21st November). Rainfall during week maximum 2 inches 22 cents at A'nand, minimum 13 cents at Thasra ; average fall for the district 90⅔ cents, total fall during season maximum 52 inches 6 cents at Nadiad, minimum 33 inches 27 cents at Mehmadabad ; average fall for the district 43 inches 5 7-8 cents. Rainfall on the last day of the week throughout the district. It has greatly improved prospects for rabi crops. People are busily engaged in raising them, particularly wheat and gram. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Bajri 18 lbs., rice 15 lbs., wheat 14 lbs. per rupee, respectively. Prices were high, the rise in this week being bajri 10 per cent., rice 6 per cent., wheat 7 per cent. Cattle healthy except in the A'nand Taluka.

Broach.—Rainfall during week maximum 1 inch 26 cents at Jambusar, minimum 24 cents at Hansot. Total fall during season maximum 69 inches 71 cents at Broach, minimum 35 inches 72 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Vagra, Anklesvar and petha mahal Hansot. Tur, wheat, late sown cotton, lang, gram and jowari without ears will be benefited by the general rain which has fallen. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices falling in Broach and probably elsewhere.

Surat—(For week ending 21st November.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 8 cents in Bardoli to 73 cents in Chorasi Taluka. Total fall during season, maximum 78 inches 22 cents at Chikhli, minimum 39 inches 22 cents at Chorasi. Rice, bajri, kodra and nagli reaped. The rain is beneficial to the late cotton, juwar, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and other rabi crops, though early cotton and juwar will suffer to some extent. Probable outturn of rice 8 to 12 annas, bajri 6 to 12 annas, juwar 8 to 12 annas, pulses 8 to 12 annas, oilseeds 8 annas, wheat 10 annas, cotton 10 to 12 annas, kodra and nagli 4 to 6 annas. Conditon of fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices have fallen a little, the rise being from 40 to 60 per cent. against 50 to 75 per cent. last week.

Khandesh.—Light showers of rain during week in nine talukas measuring 1 to 13 cent. Total during season at Dhulia 25 inches 33 cents, average fall in the district 24 inches 33 cents. Reaping of jowari withered for want of rain continue. Standing crops [illegible] ed lands continues. Grass scanty. State of agricultural stock fair except in two talukas. Slight improvement in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik—(For week ending 23rd November.—Rainfall during week 3 cents, total during season 36 inches 12 cents. Rain wanted throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops almost complete ; sowing of rabi delayed in the jirayat lands for want of rain. Fodder supply scarce in most talukas. Prices rising. Number of people employed on test works opened in affected parts by the District and Taluka Local Boards departmentally and under the Public Works Department 3,127. No gratuitous relief.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 19th and 21st ; total of week 0·36 inch : total to date 87·48, being 16·76 above average. Abnormal temperature fell steadily from 7° warm on 18th to 6° cool on 23rd ; on 24th it was 4° cool. Vapour in air defective on 18th, excessive from 19th to 21st and normal from 22nd to 24th. Abnormal wind from east on 18th, from east-south-east on 19th, from south-south-east and strong on 20th, from south-west on 21st, from west-north-west on 22nd and from north-north-west on 23rd : wind normal on 24th. Thunder and lightning on 19th.

Thana.—Rainfall during week at Sadar Station, Thana, 28 cents ; maximum fall 92 cents, at Bhiwndi, minimum 8 cents at Bassein. Total during season at Thana 133 inches 40 cents. Reaping of kharif crops nearly finished and threshing of rice in progress. Sowing of rabi commenced. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary except at Bhiwndi, Bassein and Mokhada, where they have risen.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district more or less. Maximum fall 1 inch 58 cents at Mangaon, minimum 11 cents at Alibag. Harvesting of rice crops almost completed. Threshing in progress. Showing of rabi crops completed in Mahad and nearly so in other talukas. The fall of rain is likely to improve the rabi crop prospects. Prices stationary. Fodder supply sufficient. Agriculture stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain everywhere. Maximum 1 inch 69 cents at Chiplun, minimum 14 cents at Ratnagiri and Rajapur. Sowing of summer crops in progress. Prices of grain somewhat increased. Cattle healthy except in Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas.

Poona.—Rainfall during week at headquarters station 78 cents. Maximum fall at Indapur 3 inches and minimum at Maval 21 cents. Rainfall throughout the district, but is insufficient ; more is very badly wanted. Total fall during season at headquarter station 43 inches 41 cents. Kharif crops dried up. Rabi sowing commenced in some places where there was sufficient moisture. Fodder supply scarce except in the Purandhar and Junnar talukas. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Prices high.

Ahmednagar.—Good rainfall in five talukas and slight in six. Maximum fall 4 inches 30 cents at Karjat, minimum 1 cent at Kopargaon. Rainfall very useful to standing crops. Sowing of rabi commenced in five talukas. Rain urgently required in the rest. Threshing of bajri in progress in parts. Cattle selling cheap in two talukas and being relinquished by owners in one taluka. Insects injuring crops in parts of Sangamner and Akola talukas. Fodder supply is being depleted. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating. Prices slightly lowered where rain fell and stationary in other places. Six relief works in the district. Numbers on works 3,532. No gratuitous relief.

Sholapur—(For week ending 21st November).—Rainfall during week at Sholapur 5 inches 3 cents, Barsi 29 cents, Madha 50 cents, Karmala 2 inches 50 cents, Pandharpur 10 cents, Sangola 59 cents and Malsiras 1 inch 17 cents. Total during season at Sholapur 14 inches 14 cents, Barsi 15 inches 27 cents, Madha 7 inches 88 cents, Karmala 10 inches 28 cents, Pandharpur 10 inches 39 cents, Sangola 8 inches 3 cents and Malsiras 7 inches 74 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Young rabi crops standing in some fields benefited by the present rain. More rain wanted for rabi sowing which will soon be commenced in some villages in the Sholapur talukas. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in a poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala and Pandharpur and rise in Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rainfall during week at Karad 14 cents, Valva 16 cents, Satara 39 cents, Wai 1 inch 39 cents, Javli 1 inch 42 cents, Khanapur 72 cents, Koregaon 90 cents, Man 2 inches 70 cents, Patan 53 cents, Khatav 1 inch 4 cents, Tasgaon 1 inch 94 cents, Shirala 99 cents and Khandala 75 cents. Rainfall is beneficial to rabi crops and will improve condition of agriculturists. 20 men on test relief work at Wai and 212 at Kasil. Number on gratuitous relief at Ashta 23.

Bijapur.—Rain during week in seven talukas ; maximum fall 92 cents at Bijapur, minimum 1 cent at Bagewadi. No rain at Bagalkot. Kharif crops dried up. More rain is needed for rabi sowing. sky cloudy. Rain expected. Prices of food-grain vary between 17 and 24 pounds per rupee. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Fodder supply scanty. Two relief works and two famine test works in progress.

Belgaum.—Rain fell throughout the district except in Chandgad. Maximum fall 99 cents at Belgaum, minimum 13 cents at Khanapur. More rain anxiously looked for. Rabi sowings continue. General fall in prices of staple food in consequence of rain. Other prices stationary. Fodder supply scarce and dear. Cattle moving towards forest tracts in the west.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district from 53 cents in Nargund to 2 inches 95 cents in Gadag except Mundargi and Ron, where it was 28 and 18 cents respectively. Good for all crops and rabi sowings everywhere. Standing kharif crops good. Paddy being reaped. Condition of agriculturists in affected parts good so far ; of labourers and artisans improving owing to change in weather; of cattle indifferent, many being removed to Mallad forests. Supply of food-grains sufficient. Fodder insufficient in affected parts. Prices falling heavily. On eight ordinary works in Navalgund and Ron 628 labourers. On two test works in Navalgund 1,780 labourers. No gratuitous relief.

Kanara.—Light rain at all stations except at Kumta and Supa. Minimum fall 5 cents at Ankola, maximum 86 cents at Honavar. Early rice harvest nearly completed. Preparation of ground for second crop continues. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rainfall during week 1 inch 61 cents ; total during season 42 inches 81 cents. Watering of wheat and sugarcane in progress. Recent rain slightly damaged kharif crops lately harvested. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram, 18, 22, 17 and 16 lbs. respectively per rupee. Weather cold and cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Rainfall during week 1 inch 2 cents ; total during season 18 inches 57 cents. Rain throughout the district more or less profiting rabi crops. Bajri 17 and jowari 20 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rainfall during week 53 cents ; total during season 41 inches 93 cents. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Sowing of opium in progress in Kadi Division. State of crops unsatisfactory Prices rising.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following is the text of a letter which has been addressed by the Presidency Association to the Secretary of State on the subject of the grievances of British Indian subjects in South Africa. The letter which is dated Bombay, 24th November is signed by the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., chairman of the public meeting held on the 26th September :—

Right Honourable Sir,—The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the 26th day of September 1896 :—"This Meeting resolves that the Chairman be authorized to address Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, soliciting his attention to the hardships and disabilities under which Her Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa are at present suffering, as set forth in the various memorials presented on their behalf, and imploring him to take suitable measures for their redress."

In accordance with the above Resolution, I beg respectfully to submit the following for your consideration.

From the various memorials and pamphlets distributed and the address delivered at the meeting, it appears that throughout South Africa the Indian British subjects of Her Majesty labour under grievances of two kinds, viz : (*a*) those due to the ill-feeling exhibited by the European Colonists towards the Indians, and (*b*) those due to law.

Owing to the grievances of the first kind, it seems that the Indians can not travel on the railways or tramways without frequent molestation throughout South Africa, and the South African Republic has even passed a law making it illegal for any coloured person to travel 1st or 2nd class in the Netherlands carriages. The instances cited in one of the pamphlets distributed at the meeting, copy of which I have the honour to enclose for your perusal, (Enclosure A) if true, certainly disclose a very regrettable state of things in South Africa. They may be pushed off the foot-paths, and they cannot use the public baths. The Government schools according to the speaker at the meeting are not open to the Indians. Altogether, the Indian is a hated being throughout South Africa ; he is shunned as a pariah. Every Indian is a coolie without distinction.

A perusal of the address, copy of which is also herewith enclosed (Enclosure B) and the pamphlets, in my humble opinion, makes out a very good *prima facie* case for a State inquiry. It is, of course, true that the intervention of Her Majesty's Government with respect to such grievances can only be indirect and slow. But an expression of an emphatic opinion may do much to allay the unreasonably strong feeling that seems undoubtedly to exist in South Africa towards the Indians.

I beg to take the liberty to quote a very apt suggestion made by the *London Times* in a leading article, dated the 31st August 1895, which, after expressing its sympathy towards the Indians in South Africa, thus concludes :—"The steady growth of the population of India is such that a certain outward movement is inevitable and it is a movement that will increase. It is very desirable that our white fellow-subjects in Africa should understand that there will in all probability be this current flowing from India, that it is perfectly within the right of the British Indian to seek his subsistence in parts of the Empire, to be well treated when he comes there. It is indeed to be feared that the ordinary colonist wherever settled thinks much more of his immediate interests than of those of the great Empire which protects him, and he has some difficulty in recognizing a fellow-subject in the Hindu or the Parsee. The duty of the Colonial office is to enlighten him and to see that fair treatment is extended to British subjects of whatever colour."

Before quitting this portion of my letter, I beg to quote a few extracts from the *Times of India* which seem to corroborate the story of the grievances unfolded in the Address and the pamphlets referred to above.

In the course of a leading article on the Indian question in Africa, dated the 27th August 1894, that journal observes :—

"It will strike most people in this country and at home, too, we hope as a singularly narrow-minded and unconstitutional act of policy on the part of the legislature of Natal to lend—for that is what it practically comes to—their countenances and sympathy to the European Colonists there in their cruel and persistent persecution of the large body of Natives of India. They have been wantonly assaulted in the streets and been unable to obtain redress from the courts. They have been robbed and out-raged and reviled for presuming to exist at all. . . . . and they have been persistently denied the status of citizens."

The following occurs in a contribution from the *Times'* own correspondent in its weekly issue, dated the 19th September 1896 :—"The European population of Durban numbers some 16,000 being exactly equal to the black population of whom the majority are Indians called here without distinction "coolies" and hence giving great offence to the better classes of Memon and Khojah Traders of Bombay. The colonial distinction between black and white runs in Natal to a great height, and grievous and sore are the consequences therefrom to the weaker party—the blacks or rather the Indians . . . . I am told that a coolie may be kicked or flogged. . . ."

The various States in South Africa in one way or another have countenanced and encouraged this bitter feeling by passing legislative enactments to suit the fancy of the European Colonists.

Natal has been the most active of late in passing such legislation. The Indian Memorial (Enclosure C) with respect to the Franchise Act of 1896 of the Natal Parliament is, it appears, still under consideration by Her Majesty's Government. The Memorial against the first Franchise Bill, now happily repealed, owing to the firm attitude taken up by Her Mejesty's Government, and the Memoril just now referred to, seem conclusively to establish that the real object of such legislation is not to protect against future preponderance of the Indian over the European vote, but to degrade the Indians so that it may not be worth the while of a respectable Indian trader to seek his livelihood in Natal. Under the circumstances, and in view of the fact that the present Bill is also a piece of class legislation, it is difficult to understand what induced the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain to approve of the terms of the Bill which, it appears from the papers published in the Natal *Government Gazette*, was submitted to him for approval by the Ministers of Natal before being introduced into the Local Parliament. The arguments and facts brought forward in the Indian Memorial, I venture to trust, will enable the Right Honorable gentleman to reconsider his views and save the Indian community in Natal from much future trouble and vexation. It cannot, I humbly think, be disputed that the Bill has been made purposely ambiguous, and leaves loop-holes for endless litigation and agitation—a thing to be discountenanced in the interests of all the communities residing in Natal. The contention of the Memorial, that if it is at all desirable to restrict the Indian Franchise, the object can be gained, without resort to class legislation of so doubtful a nature as the present Bill, by imposing a reasonable educational test or increasing the property qualification with respect to all classes of voters, seems to be very just, and I beg to commend it to your earnest consideration. The opinion of the *Natal Mercury*, the Government organ in Natal, cited to establish the justness of the prayer should not a little influence the decision of Her Majesty's Government in the matter. Looked at from the stand-point of the Indians in Natal, there cannot, I venture to think, be two opinions as to the fate of the measure.

I regret very much to notice from the Natal papers that the Natal Immigration Law Amendment Bill has received the royal sanction and that it came into force as from the 18th day of August 1896. The decision on that question is a sad blow to Indian enterprise and an encouragement to the Colonists to still further prosecute their war of opposition against the Indians. It is wholly unexpected, in that Natal is the first colony to receive such favourable terms in spite of strenuous opposition on behalf of the Indians concerned. It is difficult to conceive any reason to justify a measure which, according to the extracts given in the Indian petition, was only ten years ago universally condemned by the most eminent Natalians including the present Attorney-General of Natal. The reasons publicly given to justify the measure are too selfish to deserve consideration.

It is difficult not to sympathise with the statement of the Indian memorialists that the Immigration Law Amendment will frustrate the very object of emigration. A state which in the words of the *London*

Times, (13th September 1896) "comes perilously near to slavery," viz., perpetual indenture, cannot but degrade those labouring under that State.

Many of the eminent Natalians whom the memorialists quote seem to have agreed that it is better to stop further immigration than to pass a measure which to them seemed so utterly iniquitous. (Enclosure D.) And I feel constrained respectfully to urge that view for your serious consideration. The terms of indenture under the new Act are such that they will in no wise benefit the Indians, whether those serving under such a contract or whether those of their brethern in India relived by them. I submit that the Indian Government are in no way bound to oblige the Colonists of Natal without any corresponding advantage.

"The whole system of Indian immigration," says the *London Times* "under indentured service for periods of years is regulated by legislative precautions. Those precautions are based partly on the ground that the indentured labourer notwithstanding explanation often does not really apprehend the ultimate consequences of his contract and partly with a view to prevent his contracted service being used as a preliminary for his permanent enslavement in a distant country." The objects to be secured by such precaution are evidently frustrated by the amending Act. The Government of India," continues the *Times*, "has one simple remedy. It can suspend emigration to South Africa, as it has on previous occasions suspended such emigration to foreign possessions, until it obtains the necessary guarantees for the present well-being and future status of the immigrants. The Government of India may well shrink from inflicting such inconvenience and loss upon a friendly British possession. It is eminently a case for sensible and conciliatory action on both sides. But the Indian Government may be forced to adopt measures in connection with the wider claim which is now being urged by every section of the Indian community which has been explicity acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government at home—namely, the claim of the Indian races to trade and labour with the full status of British subjects throughout the British empire and allied States."

The system of passes and what is known as the 9 o'clock rule, whereby coloured people are required to produce passes if out after 9 p.m., are alluded to in the memorials and discussed at length in the pamphlets. They show a lamentable want of respect for the feeling of the Indian population and the working of the law with regard thereto, if the facts quoted in the pamphlet (Enclosure A) be true, is far from satisfactory. I venture to feel sure that those disabilities are so serious that they will receive your very great consideration which they deserve.

The Crown Colony of Zululand has gone further even than the self governing Colony of Natal in that the regulations for the Townships of Eshowe and Nondweni prevent the Indians from owning or acquiring property. The memorial about those disabilities is, I understand, still engaging attention, and I trust, I need not doubt that in this case full justice will be speedily done to the Indians by the abrogation of the rules so far as they impose restrictions on the freedom of the Indians to buy property. (Enclosure A.) I venture to submit that their existence on the Statute book constitutes a blot on British justice and name, and they are there only because they were not brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government earlier. I am now referring to the Eshowe regulations which were passed some years ago.

While the Indians do not get every thing they wanted or that might have been given them in the South African Republic, the very sympathetic Despatch from the Right Honorable Mr. Chamberlain leaves nothing to be desired. I would, however, venture to remined Her Majesty's Government of the promise made to make friendly representations to the Transvaal Government and beseech that they may be of such a character as to gain their object. This is all the more necessary in view of the fact that a departure from the strict meaning of the London Convention was assented to without the knowledge of the Indian Government and without the Indians affected thereby having a say in the matter.

There are other matters in reference to the Transvaal not covered by the despatch. The pass and the 9 o'clock rules, it appears, exist in the Transvaal. The Indians there are by law prevented from travelling 1st or 2nd class on the railways. These disabilities might be easily removed by a strong representation from Her Majesty's Government. I venture to hope that the restriction of the meaning of the phrase "the British subjects" occurring in the commando treaty which has been made the subject of an Indian Memorial (Enclosure F) will not be assented to by Her Majesty's Government. A foot-path byelaw in Johannesburg, it seems, prevents Indians from walking on the foot-paths!

The Orange Free State has made the "British Indian" an impossibility and according to the pamphlet hereinbefore referred to (Enclosure A) has driven away Indian traders without any compensation, causing to them a loss of nearly £9,000, and has passed laws preventing the Indians from settling in that Republic except under certatn degrading conditions, and in any case making it illegal for an Indian to acquire landed property, to trade or [illegible] Her Majesty's Govern[illegible] Volksraad, it is, I submit, a question whether a friendly and allied State can shut its doors against any portion of Her Majesty's subjects without just and good reasons.

The speaker at the meeting also drew attention to the East London Municipality Act recently passed by the Cape Parliament. It was not made clear whether the Act has received the Royal assent. It gives power to the East London Municipality to frame bye-laws preventing Indians and other coloured people from walking on the poot-paths and living anywhere else except in specified localities.

All such legislation suggests one question, viz:—the question of the status of the British Indians outside British India. Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of 1858, guarantees to the Indians equal rights with all other British subjects and a despatch from His Excellency the right Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, while Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, recognizes that principle specially with regard to the Indians in Natal. It is evident that all the laws passed by the Colonial Legislatures and referred to above are in direct violation of the Proclamation and the terms of the said despatch.

This, I submit, is pre-eminently an Imperial question. The British subject theory would be a mockery if Her Majesty's Indian subjects cannot enjoy the ordinary rights of citizenship in Her Majesty's dominions outside India or in allied States. If the Indian can be treated as he is being treated in South Africa, he ceases to be a British subject except in name. I appeal to Her Majesty's Government to do away with such a glaring anomaly by once for all declaring class legislation of the description abovementioned illegal so far as the Colonies are concerned.

I have not examined the causes that have led the various States to restrict the freedom of the Indians, as the official reasons put forward by the other States are more or less the same as those advanced by the SouthAfricanRepublic, and as the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain's Despatch alluded to above does not attach any weight to those reasons, and practically accepts the statement made by the Indian memorialists that trade jealousy is the root of all the evil.

The *London Times* has eloquently pleaded the cause of the British Indians in South Africa and I shall venture to close this, somewhat long, letter by quoting a few extracts from the various articles devoted by that influential journal to the Indian question in South Africa.

Dealing generally with the question, it says in a leading article, dated the 31st August 1895:—"The incident is one of those which suggests wider questions than any that directly offer themselves for official replies, we are at the centre of a world-wide empire at a period when locomotion is easy and every day becoming easier both in time and cost, some portions of the empire are crowded, others are comparatively empty and the flow from the congested to the underpeopled districts is continuous. What is to happen when subjects different in colour, religion and habits from ourselves or from the natives of a particular spot emigrate to that spot for their living. How are race, prejudices and antipathies the jealousies of trade, the fear of competition to be controlled? The answer, of course, must be by an intelligent policy at the Colonial Office."

Again in another article, dated the 6th September 1895, the same journal proceeds:—"The question with which Mr. Chamberlain was called upon to deal cannot be so easily reduced to concrete terms. On the one hand, he clearly laid down the principle of the equal rights and equal privileges of all British subjects in regard to redress from foreign States. It would, indeed, have been impossible to deny that principle. Our Indian subjects have been fighting the battles of Great Britain over half the old world with a loyalty and courage which have won the admiration of all British men. The fighting reserve which Great Britain has in the Indian races adds greatly to her political influence and prestige, and it would be a violation of the British sense of justice to use the blood and the valour of these races in war, and yet to deny them the protection of the British name in the enterprises of peace. The Indian labourers and traders are slowly spreading across the earth from Central Asia to the Australian Colonies, and from the Straits Settlements to the Canary Islands. Wherever the Indian goes he is the same useful, well doing man, law abiding under whatever form of Government he may find himself, frugal in his wants and industrious in his habits. But these very virtues make him a formidable competitor in the labour markets to which he resorts. Although numbering in the aggregate some hundreds of thousands, the emigrant Indan labourers and small dealers have only recently appeared in foreign countries or British Colonies in numbers sufficient to arouse jealousy and to expose them to political injustice. But the facts which we brought to notice in June and which were urged on Mr. Chamberlain by a deputation of Indians last week show that the necessity has now arisen for protecting the Indian labourer from such jealousy and for securing to him the same rights as other British subjects enjoy."

It is reported that the Maharaja of Durbhunga has ordered the opening of store-houses for the supply of grain to his tenants.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The scarcity is commencing to be felt in Sind and prices have risen in consequence of the large exports of grain to Bombay, the Punjab and the N.-W. P. Rice, the staple food, is steadily rising in price.

The Government has advanced Rs. 5,000 to Ferozepur Municipality. Colonel Montgomery, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur, has given Rs. 200 to the relief fund, and has promised Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the young Nawab of Mambod.

In the Peshawar District the Lieutenant-Governor has been advised by the Commissioner that relief works may be necessary as the high prices are making the condition of the poorer classes ever precarious, though the zemindars are reaping a golden harvest. Plans and estimates for canals and other prospects are in an advanced condition in Peshawar and Attock.

The Punjab Government has urged on the authorities concerned the extreme desirability of adopting as famine relief works all drainage projects considered necessary in the past.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick recently recommended the Government of India that the earthworks of the following lines should be commenced as relief works as soon as the Commissioners consider it necessary:—Ludhiana-Ferozepur, Jullundur-Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana-Dhuria Gohana. A larger scheme of feeder roads and communications in the Rohtak District is being investigated by the Public Works Department, and will be started as soon as necessary. Mandra-Chakwal and Kala-ki-Serai are referred for further consideration.

On Sunday evening the Mess Bungalow of the 16th B. I., at Cawnpore, caught fire and was burned to the ground. On the alarm being given the whole garrison turned out promptly and did all that could be done to stop the progress of the fire, but the timbers and thatching were old and burned like tinder. Two fire engines were turned out, one belonging to the R. A., the other to the Highland Light Infantry; but nothing could be done as far as the building was concerned. Some of the furniture, plate, and stores were saved, but most unfortunately the regimental colours were lost.

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras estimated the total charges on account of petty construction and repairs of churches and cemeteries in 1897-98 at Rs. 10,360 against the grant of Rs. 9,939 for the current year. As the average expenditure under these heads during the past three years was Rs. 7,316 only, and as the Archdeacon hopes, by a careful scrutiny of individual estimates, to reduce the amount now budgeted for, the grant has been fixed by Government at Rs. 8,000. The estimates under Establishments and Contingencies are accepted and the total grant fixed at Rs. 13,150. The Archdeacon will make whatever distribution of the grant he considers necessary.

Some interesting results have again been achieved on the several experimental farms in Bengal. At the Sibpur farm a special experiment in wheat cultivation was made. The net result was that the soil of Sibpur farm, which is typical of that of many districts in the delta of Lower Bengal, is proved to be unsuitable for growing the best varieties of wheat. However, as there may have been causes operating in an adverse manner against the proper growth, such as late sowing and an excessively dry season, it is suggested that the experiment be repeated. In addition to insect damage, fungus pests had to be contended with, rust attacking most of the wheat sown. Inferior qualities only, in the opinion of the agricultural experts, are suitable for soil like that of Sibpur farm. On the other hand, there have been distinct successes achieved. Smokers may be glad to know that ten varieties of tobacco, including the fragrant Havana, were tried, and all grew with equal luxuriance. Again the American melon and the Russ[illegible]ages, which did not take kindly to their new surroundings. In the potato growing experiments no great success has to be recorded even with the famed Magnum Bonum of Naini Tal growth. This is to be regretted, because if there is one thing more than another that Bengal dwellers require to see improved in the matter of vegetable products it is the modest but ever acceptable "murphy."

The new mountain gun, which has been mucq talked of, and long expecied, has now reached the experimental stage, and one gun has been received at Rawalpindi Arsenal. It is a breechloading centralfire 12-pounder weighing very much the same as the present 2·5" gun which fires a shell of between 7lb. and 8lb., and is constructed in two pieces, or rather is carried in two pieces. Unlike the present gun, a long, narrow, vixenish looking weapon, the 12-pounder is a short dumpy gun like a Howitzer and will probably be more of the nature of a Howitzer than a gun. It is said, however, not to be very suitable for the purpose required, taking some time to put together, and with delicate sights and fittings which are likely to be damaged with the rough-and-tumble work that falls to a mountain gun. We are not clear as to whether the shell will be the same as the 12-pounder field-gun, but, if this is so, the supply of ammunition in the field will be simplified considerably. The trajectory will be somewhat of a high one, for a short gun with modern powder does not develope any very high velocity. The breech mechanism may be a drawback, for to put a mountain gun together, it must be rested upright with the breech on the ground, a proceeding liable to damage delicate machinery. The breech-block, however, isto be te moved when putting the gun together, which s name delay. The gun will doubtless be banded over to some mountain gunners to work their sweet will on and for report, and it is to be hoped that the new weapon will pass the ordeal. The value of a complement of a couple of Howitzers to a mountain battery in the hills has often been pointed out. Any such armament, however, is never likely to be given except to a whole battery, for the essence of modern artillery fire discipline is the control of each gun in the band of the commanding officer. When part of a battery has a separate armament, the commanding officer's fire control cannot be effective, and such a battery would not be suited for modern war, though it might be the very thing for work against tribesmen. The Indian Army, however, is organised as a modern army, to fight a civilised enemy, and there would be no advantage in having a special organisation for the frontier ga llery.

A year ago a telegram from Hongkong announced that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and China. A prompt denial of the story was given at St. Petersburg, but this was accepted by the English public with some reservations. Now the *North China Daily News* publishes the text of the treaty. It states that it was formally signed at Pekin two months ago, and that Count Cassini left for Russia with the document in his possession on September 30th. The Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, in fact, would not start until the business had been settled. His baggage and transport animals had stood ready in the courts of the Russian Legation at Pekin for three weeks, and during that time he had to exert great pressure upon the Chinese Government to gain his ends. The agreement is mainly to give Russia the right of way for the Siberian Railway across Northern Manchuria, and this apparently has been secured in full. The Anglo-China paper publishes the 12 articles of the treaty and thus summarises them: "The treaty gives Russia the right to carry her Trans-Siberian Railway to Kirin in two directions, from some station in Siberia to the west of Kirin, and from Vladivostock. It provides that China may apply to Russia to build a continuation from Kirin to Shanhaikuan and Port Arthur, and it gives Russia the right to protect these lines when built with her own troops. All these lines are to be built to the Russian gauge. China gives Russians the right to work mines in Manchuria, and provides for the employment of Russian officers to drill the Manchurian levies. It gives Russia (on lease) the port of Kiaochou, and on emergency the use of Port Arthur and Talienwan, which are not to be ceded to any other Power; and it promises every facility to Russian merchants and travellers and Russian trade."

In the Sonepore Polo Tournament on Monday Mrs. Hay Webb's Camp played against Mozufferpore.—Muzufferpore: Mr. Urquhart, back; Mr. Hare, No. 3; Mr. Collingridge, No. 2; Mr. Roe, No. 1. Mrs. Hay Webb's Camp: Mr. Marshan, back; Mr. James, No. 3; Mr. F. Rawlins, No. 2; Mr. Roe, No. 1. The ground was very slow after the rain, but a very close and exciting game was nevertheless witnessed. The Camp got one goal in the second chukka, and just before time Mozufferpore made it one all. The goals were then widened, and after seven minutes of hard play Mozufferpore scored the final point. Mr. Lockhart's Camp beat the Manchester Regiment by two goals to one.

It is announced that the Viceroy will hold the usual levee, at Government House, Calcutta, on the 17th December, the drawing-room taking place on the 19th instant. The Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta by special train, on December 10th, at 9-15 a.m.

A combined camp of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles and the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers is to be held at Jalpaiguri in January. The General Officer commanding the Presidency District has expressed his intention of inspecting the two corps on the 1st February.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th November was 241, against 229 and 224 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 69. There were four deaths from cholera, against one and three in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 19. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 100 and 20 respectively, against 87 and 25 in the preceding week. The general deathrate of the week was 26·9 per mille per annum, against 31·9, the mean of the last five years.

The E. I. Railway earnings, week ended 14th November, were Rs. 12,04,326; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 709. Corresponding week last year eanirngs Rs. 11,87,368; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 699. Increase, earnings Rs. 16,958; per mile open, increase Rs. 10. From 1st July, 1896, to 14th November, 1896, earnings Rs. 1,87,84,715. From 1st July, 1895, to 14th November, 1895, earnings Rs. 1,83,25,994. Increase, earnings Rs. 4,58,721.

The *parcellaire* system of grazing, which was inaugurated in the Kistna District a few years ago, having proved a success, the Board of Revenue has, at the instance of the Government of India, requested Censervators of Forests and Collectors of Districts where the leasing system is in force to report on the desirability of extending the system to their districts, and thus hasten the abolition of the leasing system, to the evils of which all are alive.

Sir Antony MacDonnell has justified himself both as our administrator and a weather prophet, writes a Lucknow correspondent, for his Honour assured the local lieges the other day that there would in all probability be rain during the month, and for several hours, since between four and five o'clock, on Sunday 22nd morning, until well on to noon, the rain has been continuous, and of just that soft penetrating character which is most appreciated by agriculturists. From all present appearances the rainfall has not yet passed away, and it is stated that the area of country covered by it includes just those districts in the province which most need fertilising showers. The grain market has already responded to the more favourable weather conditions, and the buniyas are in a bit of a quandary as to what will be the outcome of this quite unanticipated change in the famine situation. That this rainfall will give fresh heart to the cultivating classes is unquestionable, but its actual effects upon local relief-works and general famine operations remain to be seen. As for the Lucknow Famine Relief Committee, it is carrying through its work of benevolence in an unostenta[illegible] it was promoted are not for a moment lost sight of; but no memoranda of its proceedings are communicated to the press, and to such extent its work partakes somewhat of a hole-and corner character. The distressed people from outlying districts continue to make their way to Lucknow, in hopes of finding that relief which, probably, is more difficult of attainment in the rural areas, and this influx naturally exercises the authorities. However, none are sent empty away. The District Officers, here as elsewhere, have an arduous time of it, but we hear on all sides public commendation of the zealous way in which one and all are dealing with the great additional work imposed upon them. The Oudh talukdars, also, are in the van in their efforts to extend relief even beyond the boundaries of their estates, and altogether famine matters in the province are being looked after in just such a way as must afford unalloyed satisfaction to the Local-Government.

The other day a daring dacoity was perpetrated at Banapore, a village six or seven miles to the north-east of Jamalpore, in the house of Chityanaya Charan Mittra, a wealthy and respectable inhabitant of the place. A band of dacoits, consisting of upcountry low-caste men, numbering about sixty or seventy, entered the house, caught hold of the durwans and other servants, and tied them up in such a manner that they could not render any assistance to their master, who escaped by the back door of the house. The budmashes then began to loot the house, which they did for full three hours, and at last decamped with property to the aggregate value of several thousand rupees. The villains, besides what they took away with them in cash and ornaments, destroyed much by setting fire, not only to a large granary of paddy, but also to a heap of clothes that they had collected from the house for the purpose of taking with them. Baboo Ramjebun Mittra, the sub-inspector of the local police station, as well as sub-inspectors and inspectors of several other thannas are making inquiries but no clue to the robbers has yet been found. They are said to be still at large.

An accident occured the other morning between the Spa-road and New-cross Stations of the South-Eastern Railway, at a point where the Greenwinch line diverges from the North Kent. A train from London-bridge to Greenwich had been pulled up, owing to fog, and was awaiting the signal to proceed, when another down train, also from London-bridge ran into it. The break van and one of the end carriages of the standing train were considerably damaged, and the guard of the train was injured, but not seriously. Several of the passengers, especially in the standing train, were shaken, and some of them had slight scraches, but, according to the information in the hands of the manager of the line, none of them was much the worse, except for the fright. The passengers were put in other trains at New-cross, and proceeded to their destinations. There was some stoppage of the down traffic for about a couple of hours.

Reuter's correspondent at Suakin writes as follows under date 13th instant:—"It is said that Khalifa Abdullah is now more afraid of a rising against his authority in the heart of his capital than of an advance of the Egyptian troops. Khalifa Wad-Hein is the enemy he is most afraid of, and it is not very improbable that we may hear soon of the result of this ill-feeling against him. The fact that those opposed to his principles, and his enemies, can easily escape to Dongola if overpowered, endangers the position of the Khalifa to a great extent, and of this he seems to be well aware. The Khalifa is stated to be sparing no pains to fortify his capital."

The Governor of Ceylon recently received a deputation on behalf of a local Syndicate which is to be formed for embarking in the cultivation of Rhea fibre. Mr. Saunders, on behalf of the deputation, explained to his Excellency the nature of the project they had in view and asked for a grant of 2,000 acres of land in the Kurunegela district, on which they intended to experiment on the cultivation of Rhea fibre. His Excellency promised to give the matter his careful consideration, and it is to be hoped that the sanguine hopes of success at present entertained will be fully realised. There is no doubt that the extended cultivation of Rhea fibre in Ceylon, is quite practicable and ought to prove a useful and profitable enterprise to the Syndicate at present interested in its extended cultivation.

THE Bo. P. R. A. LOCAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

The following are the results of the local meetings, which were fired at different stations of the Bombay Army:—

Match 1.—"The Harris Challenge Cup." Presented by Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay. Open to teams of four, to fire on 2nd-class target, as in individual firing, five rounds at each team. The teams to start from 900 yards ride the course of not less than 600 yards, over three mud walls, three feet high, and halt at 500 yards from the target, where to fire five rounds. They will then mount and advance, and fire five rounds at 400 yards, after which they will return to the starting point over two jumps. All this to be completed in 10 minutes.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st D Squadron, 20th Hussars	140	75 and cup
2nd L Battery, R H A	136	30

Match 2.—"The Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup." Open to teams of four non-Commissioned Officers. Distances—700 and 800 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st D Company, 2nd B B and C I R Vols.	234	120
2nd E " 2nd D L I	...	..

Match 3.—"The Inter-Company Cup." Open to teams of six privates from any Battery, Squadron, or Company of any British Regiment or Volunteers. Distances—700 and 800 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
A Company, Border Regiment	307	100
C " "	298	40
E " Middlesex	295	20

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES.

Match 4.—"The Bo. P. R. A. Silver Medal Contest." Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. 200 yards standing, 500 and 600 yards any military.

200 yds.	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Stillwell, 20th Hussars	35	30
Sergt Loakman, Rl Irish Rifles	34	22½
Cr-Sergt Potter, Dur Lt In	34	22½
Cr-Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fus	33	15
Lance-Corpl Stocks, D G I	33	15
Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vols	33	15
Lce-Corpl Adams, D L I	33	10
Lce-Corpl Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	32	10
Lce Sergt Porter, 2nd B B and C I R Vols	32	10
Pte Trivey, Rl Ir Rifles	32	10
Pte Hirons, D L I	32	5
Sergt Neil, 20th Hussars	32	5
Sergt Towey, Dub Fus	32	5
Lieut Bosanquet, Border Regt	32	5
Lce-Corpl Turner, Middlesex	32	5

500 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt-Major Downing, Bom Vol Rifles	35	30
Lce-Sergt Porter, B B and C I R Vol	34	25
Corpl Gardiner, Border Regt	33	20
Lce-Corpl Flintworth, Middlesex	33	15
Col Sergt Mahon, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	33	15
Sergt McGuire, Lanc Fus	33	10
Colr-Sergt Potter, D L I	33	10
Sergt Towey, Rl Dub Fus	33	10
Colr-Sergt Collins, Nagar Vols	33	10
Colr-Sergt Gordon, Rl Irish Rifles	32	10
Pte Henry, Rl Dub Fusiliers	32	10
Sergt Clarke, Poona Volunteers	32	5
Vol Wilson, 2nd B B and C I R Vols	32	5
Cr-Sergt Robson, D L I	32	5
Lce-Corpl Turner, Middlesex	32	5
Colr-Sergt Lucas, Border Regt	32	5
Lt Bosanquet, Border Regt	32	5

600 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Vol Moore, Nagpur Vols	33	30
Lce-Sergt Porter, 2nd B B and C I R Vol.	32	25
Colr-Sergt Grindley, Middlesex	32	17½
Colr-Sergt Watson, Dur Light Infantry	32	17½
Pte Adams, Durham Light Infantry	31	15
Pte Barry, Rl Ir Rifles	31	15
Lieut Bosanquet, Bord Regt	31	10
Colr-Sergt Hudson, Poona Vols	31	10
Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vols	31	10
Sergt Watson, Rl Irish Rifles	31	10
Sergt Clarke, Poona Vols	31	10
Colr-Sergt Hornsby, Dur Lt In	31	5
Lce-Corpl Turner, Middlesex	30	5
Pte Collett, Middlesex	30	5
Sergt King, 2nd B B and C I R Vols	30	5
Staff-Sergt Major Snowden, 20th Hussars	30	5
Sergt Fagan, Lance Fus	30	5

AGGREGATE.		
Lce-Sergt Porter, 2nd B B and C I R Vols and Bo P R A Silver Medal.	98	50
Lieut Bosanquet, Border Regt	95	30
Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vols	94	20

Match 5.—"The Czarewitch." Open to all ranks. Distance—600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Carter, 2nd Middx Regt	35	27½
Lce-Sergt Carthy, 2nd B B and C I Vol	35	27½
Sergt Mathews, 2nd Bo Regt	34	15
Pte Barry "D" Coy, R I R	34	10
Lce-Sergt Porter, G, 2nd B B and C I	33	10
Lce-Corpl Turner, 2nd Middx Regt	33	10
Sergt Finninghan, 2nd B B and C I Ry	33	10
Sergt Walters, 2nd Border Regt	33	10
Pte French, D L I	33	10
Pte Rawlings, D L I	32	5
Lce Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	32	5
Corpl Carvalho, T, Poona Vols	32	5
Corpl Gardiner, Border Regiment	32	5
Lce-Corpl Lear, H, 2nd B B and C I	32	5
Sergt Wardby, Border Regt	32	5
Staff-Sergt-Major Snowden, 20th Hus	32	5
Pte Belch, R I R	31	5
S Major Scott, R I R	31	5
Capt Hume, Border Regt	31	5
Pte Wibbon, D L I	31	5
Colr-Sergt Bwye, 2nd B B and C I Vol	31	5
Lce-Corpl Turner, 2nd Middx	31	5
Colr-Sergt Lucas, D L I	31	5

Ten 31's counted out.

Match 6.—"Unlimited Entries." Distance—200 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt Mathews, Border Regt	34	30
Lc Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	34	20
Sergt Wandby, Border Regt	34	15
Sergt Taylor, 20th Hussars	33	12
Pte French, Border Regt	33	12
Sergt-Instr Jaye, T, 2nd B B and C I	33	12
Capt Hume, Border Regt	33	10
Lieut and Qr Mr Dwyer, R I R	33	10
Pte Gibney, R I R	33	10
Pte Finch, Border Regt	32	7½
Lce-Corpl Clarke, Middx	32	7½
Lce-Corpl Jackson, R I R	32	7½
Colr-Sergt Gordon, R I R	32	7½
Staff SergtMajor Snowden, 20th Hus	32	7½
Sergt Major Scott, R I R	32	7½
Colr-Sergt Lowther, R I R	32	5
Pte Wilson, 1st B B and C I	32	5
Pte Milne, Border Regt	32	5
Pte Detten, 20th Hussars	32	5
Sgt Dr Horsard, Middx	32	5

Match 7.—Distance—700 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
S Major Scott, R I R	35	30
Col-Sergt McCarthy, Lanc Fus	34	20
Pte Dibbin, D L I	34	15
Lce-Corpl Clarkson, 20th Hus	33	10
Pte Crawford, Middx	33	10
Pte DeSouza, Poona Vols	33	10
Lce Corpl McKenna, Lancs Fus	33	10
Lce Brodrick, Bor Regt	32	10
Pte Blair, Middex	32	5
Colr-Sergt Potter, D L I	32	5
Sergt Knott, Middex	32	5
Corpl Easdon, G I P R	32	5
Pte Trezena, Middex	32	5
Sergt Taylor, 20th Hus	32	5
Lg-Insp Jaye, T, 2nd B B and C I	32	2½
Sergt McLean, 2nd B B and C I	32	2½

Match 1—The "Harris Challenge Cup." Presented by Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., late Governor of Bombay.

"D" Squadron, 20th Hus	140	75
"L" Batt, R H A	136	30

Match 8.—The "Harris Challenge Cup."—Same condition as British except distances. The Native team had to ride on the course 600 yards and to fire near 400.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—B Squadron, 2nd Bo Lancers	170	75 & Cup
2nd—D Squadron, 2nd Bo Lancers	163	40
3rd—D Squadron, 4th Bo Cavy Poona Horse	159	25

Match 9.—The "Non-Commissioned Officers Purse."—Open to teams of four Distances—500 and 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—F Company, 9th Bombay Infantry	230	100
2nd—H Company, 14th Bombay Infantry	202	30
3rd—D Company, 14th Bombay Infantry	201	20
4th—G Company, 9th Bombay Infantry	199	10

Match 10.—"The Inter-Company Cup."—Open to teams of six privates. Distances—200 and 500 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
1st—F Company, 7th Bombay Infantry	228	100
2nd—E Company, 19th Bombay Infantry	226	30
3rd—D Company, 17th Bombay Infantry	324	20

Match 11.—"The Blundell Competition."—Rs. 150 presented by Major-General Blundell, and to be competed for by the Native Infantry Regiments in the Poona District. Open to teams of 20 men. To march four measured miles on the road, finishing up at 500 yards, firing points on a range in one hour, two minutes will be allowed to get ready, and into position for firing at 500 yards. Five volleys to fire at 500; five volleys at 400; and five rounds independent at 200 yards, all the firing to be completed in five minutes.

	Pts.	Rs.
4th Bombay Rifles	246	150

Match 12.—"The Bo. P. R. A. Silver Medal Contest.—Distances—200, 300, and 500 yards.

200 yards.	Pts.	Rs.
Nk Ramchunder Sinde, 9th B I	33	20
Pte Balwant Singh, 4th B Rifles	33	15
Nk Shaik Jamal, 8th Bo I	33	10
Pte Kesha Singh, 9th B I	32	10
Nk Luximan Bhagat, 14th B I	30	10
Pte Ranget Singh, 28th Pion	32	10
Havr Kandekar Gowda, 17th B I	31	7½

300 yards.		
Pte Vishnu Kadam, 8th B I	32	20
Havr Vitta Parab, 19th B I	31	15
Cl-Hav Mhadu Dube, 17th B I	31	10
Nk Gajan Singh, 14th B I	31	10
Cl-Hav Manjal Ahir, 2nd Grens	30	10

500 yards.		
Jam Essoo Singh, 4th Rifles	34	20
Pte Klinbi Ram, 7th B I	34	15
Lce-Nk Chandrao Chowan, 9th B I	34	10
Havr Vittu Parab, 19th B I	34	10
Pte Mant Sellar, 8th B I	34	10
Pte Bhowani Baksh, 14th B I	34	10

AGGREGATE.

Hav Vittu Parab, 19th B I	28	31	34	93	40*
Nk Luximan Bhagat, 14th B I	32	27	33	92	25
Hav Gumaji Mohite, 9th B I	31	29	32	92	20
Hav Nanak Singh, 14th B I	32	29	31	92	15

* Bo P R A Silver Medal.

Match 14—"Unlimited Entries." Distance—600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav Jackey DeSouza, 9th Bo I	34	25
Jam Sk Abdul Kadir, 9th Bo I	33	20
Sub Sk Muhammed, 17th Bo I	33	15
Jam Sk Amin, 4th Bo Rifles	33	10

Match 15.—The "Nursery Stakes." Open to all ranks. Distance—700 yards.

Pte Girdham Ram, 4th Rifles	33	20
" Gunpat Jadhao, 14th Bo Infy	30	15
" Ramkrishna Pendeker, 7th Bo I	30	10

THE CENTRAL MEETING.

Ten matches in connection with the Bo. P. R. A. meeting were shot off. General Nairne's prizes has been won by Sergt.-Major Scott, Southern Mahratta Volunteers, with a good score of 62, out of a possible 70. The Bo. P. R. A. gold medal has been won by also the same man. The following are the scores:—

Match 23—"The British Championship."

	Pts.	Rs.
*Sergt-Major Scott, S M R Vols	329	150
†Pte McGrath, South Lanc	317	100
‡Cr-Sergt Gage, Roy Dub Fus	317	80
Pte Barry, Roy Irish Rifles	314	60
Cr-Sergt Hordsby, Dur L I	313	50
Sergt Funigan, 2nd B B & C I Vols	310	40
Cr-Sergt Sowther, R I Rifles	308	30
Sergt-Major Scott, Do	307	25
Sergt Loakman, Do	307	20
Cr-Sergt Rozare, Sind Vols	306	15
Sergt-Litchfield, North Regt	306	15
Sergt Conyers, 1st B B & C I Vol	306	10
Cr-Sergt Gough, South Lanc	304	10
Sergt Lennon, North Regt	303	10
Pte Bade, Mid Regt	303	10
Lieut Green, South Lanc	302	mdl
Sergt Walker, R E	300	5
Sergt-Major Long, D L I	300	5
Cpl Smith, 2nd B B & C I	300	5
Lce-Sergt Porter, 2nd B B & C I	298	5
Lieut Weir, R I R	291	5

One 298 counted out.

*9 Bo Pres Gold Medal †Bo Pres Silver Medal, ‡Bo Pres R A Bronze Medal.

Match 32.—"H. E. Lieutenant-General Nairne's Prize.' Distance—300 and 800 yards. Positions in 300 yards kneeling or sitting; 800 yards standing, kneeling, sitting or lying forward. Seventeen prizes, aggregating value Rs. 335.

Sergt-Maj Scott, S M R Vol	62	100
Sergt Wilson, 2nd Mid	62	50
Cr-Sergt Rozare, S Vol	60	25
Capt Hume, Roy Regt	60	15
Sergt McLean, 2nd B B and C I	59	15
Cr-Sergt Gage, R D F	59	15
Corpl Stahl, 2nd B B and C I	59	15

Match 58.—"The Southern Mahratta Agency Prizes." The Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal. Distance—500 and 700 yards. Seven shots at each distance. 500 yards sitting and 700 yards, any Military position. 38 prizes, aggregating value Rs, 150; prizes at each distance,

500 Yards.		
Hav Ghulam Hussain, 4th Rifles	34	12½
Hav Subhanji Bedar, 22nd Bo I	34	12½
Nk Pitha, E I For	33	7½
Pte Kashaba Gahwa, 8th Bo I	33	7½

Nov. 26.

Four more matches were shot offto-day. The weather was good. The following are the results:—

Match 17.—"Napier Memorial Challenge Shield." Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Four teams competed. Won by the 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Grand total 667 points. Won Rs. 150, and the shield; the 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers made 649 points, and Rs. 50.

"The Gillespie Memorial Challenge Cup."—Won by the 9th Bombay Infantry, who made 679 points, winning Rs. 100 and the Cup; the 19th Bombay Infantry, 649 points, Rs. 50.

"The Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup."—Thirteen teams competed. Won by the Royal Irish Rifles, who made 231 points, and won Rs. 125; the Poona Volunteers, 226 points, Rs. 50.

The same competition for Natives.—Won by the 9th Bombay Infantry, first team, who made 229 points, and won Rs. 100; their second team made 229 points, and won Rs. 30. Twelve teams competed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th November, 1896.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 28th instant.
2. The Range at Coorla will be available for class firing throughout the day on Saturday the 28th instant.
3. The following promotions will takke effect in "H" Company from this date:—

Sergeant E. P. Walshe to be Cr.-Sergeant vice Cr.-Sergt. Butter resigned.

Corpl. P. Dracup to be Sergeant vice E. P. Walsh promoted.

Cadet W. Harrison to be Lce. Sergeant to Complete establishment.

Cadet G. Blunt to be Corparal vice P. Dracup promoted.

Cadets—G. Ives to be Corporal, W. King to be Corporal, A. Ramne to be Lce. Corporal, A. Boyne to Lce. Corporal—to [illegible] establishment.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CRICKET CLUB.

The first dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th December 1896 at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Capt. F. W. English, Byculla, School, Byculla.
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. F. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. R. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.
Members Rs. 1-8 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.
Members Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 3 to include one lady.
Others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th November, 1896.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th inst. and posted to No. 1 Subdivision No. 2 Company:—No. 521 Gr. L. V. Diehl.
2. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row on Saturday next, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to "Pilot Bunder" Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress.—Drill order, without arms putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

3. The annual practice of the Corps from the seige guns at Colaba will be carried out as follows during the ensuing season. The subdivisions in charge of the Orderly Sergt of each company will each find a gun team. The third gun will be manned and relief found by the remainder of the Corps.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 26.

From Glasgow.

Clan Fraser s—20 cases confectionery, A Surfally; 56 case confectionery, A H Nuzerally; 7 cases bicycles, John Fleming and Co.

Algeria s—5 cases gingerwine, and 1 case brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Bhopal s—25 cases brandy, 25 cases champagne, 20 cases whisky, 5 cases vermouth, and 1 case liqueur, Jamshedjee Brother and Co.

Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, J Nowrojee.

Raventhaler s—90 cases glassware, H A K Hajee Tyeb; 8 case glassware, M Ebram and Co; 50 cases provision, Abba Gunny; 6 cases lampware, M Dawoodjee.

From Antwerp.

Raventhaler s—82 cases glassware, R E Peer Mahomed; 35 cases writing paper and 320 cases candles, N Hebtoolabhoy; 21 cases plateglass, J Birktivla.

Africa s—15 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—22 cases glassware, R Ditmar.

Marq Bacquehem s—3 cases writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

From Bordeaux.

Mazagon s—58 cases brandy, Cowasjee Maneckjee.

From Marseilles.

Saghalien s—53 cases wine, Phillips and Co; 20 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 26th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	1	3 p.m.	28	34
Teheran	26	1	44 p.m.	...	22
Suez	26	2	45 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 26th November, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	..	1
" Karachi	...	15	..	1
" Madras	...	16	..	1

A Terrible Accident is often the result of a slight act of carelessness; therefore we cannot guard too much against the habit of treating trifles with contempt. In dealing with our health, this is a matter of great importance. Many valuable lives have been prematurely lost through the neglect of a trifling cold or for want of attention being paid to the most simple of the laws of sanitation. In order to keep the body in a robust condition, frequent doses of Holloway's Pills should be taken; they purify the blood, whilst they cleanse the system from disease germs. For rheumatics, gout, sick headache, lassitude, liver and stomach disorders, &c, no other remedy can equal them.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 26.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col H L Nutt, Political Supt, Savantvadi, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 22nd Dec 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—The Hon Mr A Wingate, CIE, ICS, to act as Commr in Sind during the absence of the Hon Mr H E M James, I C S, or pending further orders; and Mr R Giles to hold charge of the office of Commr in Sind during the interval between Mr James giving over and Mr. Wingate receiving charge.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major J S Ashby, on return to duty, to officiate as First Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major G B O'Donnell to be sub pro tem Second Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in modification of the orders contained in this Dept Notification No. 6610, dated the 10th Nov 1896; Capt J Davies to be acting Third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in supersession of the above quoted orders; Lieut H G Carnegy to be acting Fourth Asst and to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Lieut R S Pottinger to be placed temporarily under the orders of the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Owen Chilton Goodenough Hayter and Mr Kenneth Arnold Reinold to be third grade Asst Supts of Police on probation pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan, is allowed furlough for four months with effect from the 11th Nov 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Janardhan Damodbar Dixit to act as second class fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to be Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan during the absence of Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhor Joshi or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C M Baker, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Karachi to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Isardas Khushiram, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Hala, and Magte of the second class in the district of Hyderabad, to pass sentences of whipping.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar and Rao Saheb Ganesh Lakshman Chandorker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judges Court at Nasik on the 31st Oct 1896, in the afternoon.

Azam Ratital Madhavram, acting Head Karkun, taluka Balsar in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Waman Shiwaji Nabar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Parantij in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Sholapur, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or refered to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

H E in Council is further pleased to empower each of the undermentioned Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the district of Sholapur to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction:—Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S, Asst Collr; and Mr George Scott, Dist Depy Collr.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Waman Yeshwant Raje, acting second class Magte of Bandra in the district of Thana, to exercise within the limits of Bandra the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C G H Fawcet, I C S, Asst Judge, F P, Broach, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, in addition to his own duties pending relief.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W A Weir, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Sholapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam to be sub pro tem Talukdari Settlement Officer pending further orders.

Mr F K Boyd, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service' on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 23rd Nov 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Becharlal Jivanlal to be sub pro tem, sixth grade Depy Collr, and to do duty as Huzur Account Officer, Surat, pending further orders.

Mr Richard Lambert, Head Asst Coll, Sind Commission, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr H Page, I C S, acted as Collr and Dist Magte, Bijapur, and Dist Registrar, Bijapur, from 15th Sept to 5th Oct 1896, both days inclusive.

H E the Governer in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr R E Candy, I C S, to do duty as Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist and Mr A C Logan, I C S to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Thana, and Dist Registrar, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist.

Mr J M Campbell, I C S, C I E, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

H E the Governer in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Ahmednagar, and Personal Asst to the Collr of Ahmednagar, under Sec 32 of the Famine Relief Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Cooke, M A, to officiate in the first grade of graded officers in the Educational Dept for the period Mr E Giles officiates as Director of Public Instruction.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, L M & S, is allowed leave on medical certificate for two months from 1st Nov 1896.

Asst Surgn Ardesar Manekji Dotivala, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery, Behramji Jijibhai Medical School, Ahmedabad, with effect from Nov 1st, 1896, forenoon, during the absence of Asst Surgn Behramji Hormasji Nanavati.

Surg-Capt E G R Whitcombe has been appointed to act as Civil Surg, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th Oct 1896, forenoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the return to duty of Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E, Suptdg Eng, 1st class, the following reversions are ordered with effect from 10th Nov 1896:—Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, from Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class; temporary rank to Supdtg Engr 3rd class; Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, from Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, to Exe Engr, 1st grade; and Capt W V Scudamore, R E, from Exe Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr Tate will, however, continue to act as Suptdg Engr, during the deputation of Mr H M Thomson, M Inst C E, Chief Engr, or until further orders.

Mr F R Bader, Assoc M Inst C E, and Mr E O Mawson, Exe Engrs, 3rd grade, temporary rank, revert to Asst Engrs, 1st grade, with effect from 2nd and 11th Nov 1896 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant privilege leave for one month to G H Farran, Esq M A, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, from 1st Dec 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, with further privilege leave for eight days subject to further extension of his service.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Chhotalal Pranjiwandas and Azam Ranchhodlal Raiji, Thandars of Bavisi and Gadhvada respectively in the Mahi Kantha Agency, are confirmed in their appointments with effect from 14th May 1894.

Rao Saheb Durgeshwar Natverji, Mamlatdar of Amod, on return from leave is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Broach during the absence of Rao Saheb Gandabhai Enderji on privilege leave for three months from 23rd inst or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Purashram Balkrishna Tasker should continue to be acting Mamlatdar at Amod until relieved by Rao Saheb Durgeshwar Natverji.

Mr Javerbhai Nathabhai Amin, Head Clerk to the Collector of Kaira, on reversion from the Bansda State, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Matar during the absence of Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajashankar Dixit on privilege leave for three months from 15th proximo or until further orders.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, doing duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Khandesh, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr G Carmichael assumed charge of his duties as Personal Asst to the Collector of Sholapur on 16th inst in the forenoon.

Southern Division.

Under Sec 19 (b) of the Famine Relief Code the following Mamlatdars are appointed Relief Mamlatdars for the talukas mentioned against their names on their present pay and allowances:—Indi—Rao Saheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgiri. Sindgi—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Shrinivas Masur. Bagevadi—Rao Saheb Manjunath Sheshgir. Bagalkot—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval. Hungund—Rao Saheb Ganapaya Laxumikant.

The following officers are appointed to act as fourth grade Mamlatdars:—Mr Narayan Gundo, Head Karkun, Indi Taluka, to act as Mamlatdar of Indi, vice Rao Saheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgiri; Mr Bhimrao Ramchandra, Head Karkun Muddebihal Taluka, to act as Mamlatdar of Sindgi, vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Shrinivas Masur; Mr Ramchandra Krishnaji Parvatikar, B Sc. Depy Chitnis to the Collr of Bijapur, to act as Mamlatdar of Bagevadi, vice Rao Saheb Manjunath Sheshgir; Mr Ramchandra Balaji Majli, Mahalkari of Bilgi, to act as Mamlatdar of Bagalkot, vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval and Mr Ramchandra Sesho Katgeri Head Karkun, Hungund Taluka to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka vice Rao Saheb Ganapaya Laxumikant.

The following officers are appointed Relief Mamlatdars under Sec 19 (b) of the Famine Relief Code on a salary of Rs. 110 plus a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 25 for the talukas mentioned against their names:—Bijapur.—Mr Gururao Venkatesh Anvati, Head Karkun, Bijapur Taluka. Muddebihal—Mr Da-o Balvant Bettigeri, Mahalkari of Nargund. Badami—Mr Raghavendra Rango Bobleshwar, Shirastedar to the First Asst Collr, Bijapur—These appointments to take effect from the date on which each officer joins his new appointment.

Rao Saheb Narsinh Govind Kakeri, Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist is transferred to Bankapur in the Dharwar Dist.

Rao Saheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare, Mamlatdar of Bankapur in the Dharwar Dist, is transerred to Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allen, C M, Mrs
Alderson, Mrs
Allabksh
Alladeen, B
Andrews
Akins
Beresford Sam, Gunner
Cook, Charles
Cooper, Charles, Mrs
Dyce, G H C, Col, C B
Decroix, Henry
Dunnell, C
Duperell, Mark
David, Lieut (Staff Regt)
Edulji Jamsetji
Evans, H E
Godrell, Collin, Capt
Gopal Baboo
Grosser, Paul, Dr
Gordon, J V
Hall, E, Mrs
Hogg, Hubert
Ingli
Joe, Ahmed
Josephson, Mrs
Jones, E C Slade
Knix, E W
Limjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria
Lawrence, G
Mulrovey, E, Mrs
Master, Robert
Mitchell, G
McArthur Donald
Mysterieux, Michel
Mitchell, B
Mitchell, J
Mortimer, E, Rev
Nawab Mohsinul MulMohsinudawh
Narayan Singh Hawaldar
O'Connor, T
Pigot, J L
Prichard, G M, Col
Pettingell, Mrs
Rajab, Ally
Rogers, Col, R E
Roth, Gusta
Riquebourg, Roger
Smith, G [illegible]
Trent, J [illegible]
Tingley, [illegible]
A, M [illegible]
Virji [illegible]
Woo[illegible]
Walk[illegible]
Weg[illegible]
Wo[illegible]
W[illegible]

PURELY PERSONAL.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, the other day, addressing the Dumfries and Galloway students in Edinburgh, went for Miss Marie Corelli. Sir Herbert has a high opinion of Miss Corelli's talents—"her enviable gift, of composition and her ingenuity in invention.'. Nevertheless, he holds that "The Sorrows of Satan' is a book "wholly and actively evil." So far as Sir Herbert can see, its moral is that every man with a decent coat to his back is in secret a loathsome debauchee; that men are for ever trying to outwit or injure one another; that no politician or public man can attain distinction without a system of squaring the Press, such as Miss Corelli minutely describes as if from the life." Sir Herbert protests against thus "delineating ignoble passion," "suggesting treachery between man and man," "gloating over deformity," and "conveying a sence of the hopeless infirmity of human nature." Sir Herbert will probably hear of this speech again.

One of the first acts of the Queen on ascending the throne was to grant Plymouth Dock a Charter of Incorporation and rename it Devonport. Mr. John W. W. Ryder became a member of the first Town Council, and has remained a member of that body during the intervening years—for nearly sixty years he has served the borough as common councillor and alderman. He has been Mayor seven times, and he has now consented, despite his eighty-seven years, to be again nominated for the chief magistracy. Alderman Ryder's long municipal career has run concurrently with the Queen's longest reign in history, and it would be interesting to know if there is any other similar instance of uninterrupted municipal activity.

Mr. Edward J. Poynter, the new P.R.A., was, it may be remembered, appointed some eighteen months ago to the directorship of the National Gallery. At a dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution soon afterwards Mr. Poynter was roundly lectured by at least one speaker, and advised to remove some of the Italian "squint-eyed saints," and make room for French and other pictures and to remove the water-colours from what Mr. Ruskin not quite fairly called "the cellars of the National Gallery." Mr. Poynter, in reply, declared that he had been too short a time in office—he was only a twenty-four hours' director—to put forth a policy; but he would do his best. That promise has been amply fulfilled. It may not be generally known that Mr. Du Maurier, in "Trilby," drew a delightful sketch of Mr. Poynter in their old student Paris days.

Mr. Poynter designed the reverse of the new coins, the shortcomings of which are rather his misfortune than his fault, for, with the four quarterings and the badges and all the rest of the heraldic paraphernalia to be brought in, it was impossible to do anything very striking. In the competition designs Mr. Onslow Ford did introduce an admirable novelty in the reverse, in the form of an old English galleon, and Mr. Brock tried some dolphins; but then Mr. Poynter knew his public better. Sir John Millais was baronet before his election, but in accordance with custom the new President of the Royal Academy will receive his knighthood as soon as his selection has been notified to the Queen.

The Rev. C. H. Kelly superintends what is known as the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, which was founded by John Wesley, and which supplies the Connexion with literature. Asked by the *Christian Commonwealth* for some particulars as to the books most popular, Mr. Kelly replied that the largest sales are those of the "Life Indeed" series and "Books for Bible Students." The books of the Rev. John Shaw Banks are also popular. Of individual writers, the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse and the Rev. T. G. Selby command the largest sales. The largest circulation in recent years has been the "Life of Peter Mackenzie," which, although it has been published only three months, is now in its twenty-fifth thousand. Outside Methodism, Mr. Kelly sells more of Dr. McLaren's books than of any other non-Methodist writer. At the Book Room an enormous quantity of fiction is disposed of, and among modern writers Mr. Silas Hocking is one of the chief favourits in the Connexion.

One of the richest members of the diplomatic corps in any European State is the young Baron Theodor von Cramer-Klett, who has just been nominated attache of the Bavarian Embassy at the Court of the Quirinal in Rome. Only a fortnight before his entry upon his diplomatic apprenticeship, he had passed his final examination in the Faculty of Jurisprudence at the University of Munich. Baron von Cramer-Klett, who is in his twenty-first year, is an hereditary Bavarian Reichsrath, and the owner of a fortune of between seventy and eighty million marks. He is the only son of the late great journalistic and industrial magnate, Baron Von Cramer-Klett, who died in 1884. His father, who began his career as a newspaper man, and built up one of the largest fortunes in the German Empire, nevertheless lived and died a miser.

A correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, who followed the Czar on his tour, has been giving his impressions of Scotland, as contrasted with England. The correspondent, it seems, spent most of his time in Edinburgh, where he made a remarkable discovery:—I had no sooner arrived in Edinburgh than I was struck by the crowds of people promenading in the streets. It was then 10 p.m., and never having seen anything of the kind in London, I thought something special must have happened. But having passed a few more days there, and seeing the same crowds every evening, I came to understand that, while the Englishman, at the close of his day's work, shuts himself up in his house, the Scotsman walks about to get a breath of fresh air. Regarding the appearance of the Scottish crowds, the writer remarks:—One was struck by the absence of the English hauteur and rigidity; even well-dressed people seemed more simple and natural, more lively in their movements, but at the same time more awkward and angular than the English. . . . Round-headed, with gentle features, and of medium height, the inhabitants of the Scottish Lowlands remind me more than anything else of the Wurtembergers; while the English, tall in stature, sharp-featured, and long-faced, resemble the Hanoverians or Holsteinites.

Here are a few more of the Russian journalist's discoveries.—"In their controversy with the English Press, the Scottish newspapers sharply criticise the levity of the English and their want of selfcommand." "In all their schools they (the Scots) teach that 'England was united to Scotland,' and that the Scottish Kings took the title of Kings of Great Britain 'to soothe the vanity' of the English." 'The Highlanders propose to establish, in union with the Irish and Welsh, a 'Celtic Union,' for the re-establishment of the Celtic language, customs, and institutions, in opposition to the Anglo-Saxon."

Few men who knew De Quincey were now alive. Mr. Payn was one of the opium-eater's friends. He was introduced to him by Miss Mitford. Mr. Payn describes him as "a small man, very carelessly dressed, with quite a genial manner. His pale face was almost expressionless, but on occasions his eyes would light up with a wonderful brilliancy." Mr. Payn tells that on one occasion at lunch with De Quincey he was about to pour himself out what he thought was a glass of wine, when Miss De Quincey whispered to him, "You must not take it." It was laudanum, of which he says De Quincey partook freely.

Mr. Theodore F. S. Tinne, Hawkhurst, an 'originator' of a decimal system for watches claims to have been a long time ahead of the Frankfort watchmaker; for in 1858, being in Geneva, I put a ten-hour face on my watch, and studied the curious effect it had on the appreciation of the passage of time. But I went further. I proposed also to divide the circle into 400 degrees, with 100 minutes to the degree, and100 seconds to the minute. I discussed the matter with my brother-in-law, Captain C. H. Berthon (brother of collapsible-boat Berthon), who, at first doubting whether the alteration would not upset navigators' calculations, came to the conclusion it would work out all right. Some time later I discussed the general Decimal System with Mr. Pitman of Liverpool (brother of 'Phonetic' Pitman), and he urged upon me the great superiority of a *duo*-decimal system, 'if it could be introduced.' Seeing the immense difficulties of the whole subject, I did no more in it. In the duo-decimal notation the figures '10' would represent twelve units, '100' would represent 144 units, and so on."

THE friends and admirers of Madame Sarah Bernhardt are organising a gala in her honour which bids fair to surpass any such tribute ever offered an actress. After the inevitable banquet Madame will be crowned with flowers, and verses will be read in her honour. By repute, moreover, a "golden book" is to be indited to commemorate the occasion and a medal struck and a specimen in bronze presented to each subscriber to the banquet. The Committee is said to include several members of the French Academy, and among the poets who have undertaken to publicly declaim verses are Conpee Heredia and Mendes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1,370 tons, Captain E Worfolk, will sail to-day for Viziagapatam, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, sailedyesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Naltemas, Miss Martin, Mr Hajee Khalfan, Mr Mooktar Faizola and 65 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Oceanien, 2,080 tons, Captain R Schmiz, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr C M Bessania. From Singapore—Mr E Daunt, and Mr Hoosen. From Colombo—Mrs Moir and infant, and six natives. From Shanghai—Mr Boissaye. From Haiphong—Mr and Mrs Meogen and Mr L Valency. From Saigon—Mr Jacquinote, Mr Defrance and Mr V Collaco.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Clan Fraser		Worfolk	N F	27-11	F M & Co
C	Hoosiene	993	Hughes	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
G	Courland	760	Milne	Natal	28-11	D Abdoola
L	Indravati	515	Fakeera	N F	28-11	Shepherd & Co
N	Naderi	1169	Raffin	Zanzibar	28-11	B & P S N Co
P	Mozaffari	1176	Rowell	N F		B & P S N Co
Q	Setos	892	Jacobs	Zanzibar	30-11	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Cutch	26-11	Shepherd & Co
Brahamani	524	Badroo	Manglore	27-11	Do.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	N F		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Wardha	2562	Robinson	Calcutta	28-11	M M & Co
2	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	28-11	M M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3018	Mattio	Genoa	10-12	C Barboro
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	8-12	C Barboro
6	Peninsular	3048	Seymour	London	28-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2345	Rossevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Goa	1217	Plummur	Zanzibar	5-12	M M & Co
11	Kalinadi	84		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	4-12	E Bates & Co
13	Kapurthala	721	Robertson	Karachi		M M & Co
16	Mirzapore	2168	Andrews	China		P & O S N Co
16	Chyebassa	1688	Parkman	Zanzibar	28-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Oceanien (s)	Schmitz	Shanghai, Nov 7.
	Pachumba (s)	Sheldrick	Busreh, &c.
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Alecto (s)	Boxhall	Dunkirk, &c.
	Chindwara (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.
	Khandalia (s)	Jacobs	Persian Gulf.
	Landauro (transport)	Britten	Suakin.

The steamer Clan Fraser, Captain Warfolk, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Viziagapam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.
" Mozaffari, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
" Purulia, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Nerbudda s	Hart	Singapur, Nov 4.
	Kohinur s	Marsh	Rangoon, Nov 12.
22	City of Bombay s	Marr	Glasgow, Oct 17.
	Angers s	Bannister	Singapore, Nov 15.
	Ganges bq	Clough	Liverpool, July 29.
23	Arratoon Apcar s	Hansen	Hongkong, Nov 6.
	Herat sp	Rowe	Singapore, Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.—Steamers Karagola, Maharaja, Clan Mackay, Mombassa, Clan Macarthur and Camorta.

Nov. 21.—Steamers Roma, Caledonia, Roma, Gaekwar and Saint Giles.

Nov. 22.—Steamers Volute, Queen Margaret, Bangalore and R. I. M. S. Mayo.

Nov. 23.—Steamers Pundua, Glenorchy, Okhla, Logician, Onipenta and Arthur Head.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.		To.
23	Mombassa s		Calcutta.
	Culna s		Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.		To.
22	Nubia s		Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 26.

Ward, Major-Genl. Bengal, R A, on retirement, from Meerut.
Montressor, Major, Bengal, 4th Cavalry, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Swayne, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Lucknow.
Templar, Capt, Punjab, 5th Cavalry, on leave, from Deraghazi Khan.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Fairbrother, Major, Bengal, 13th B I, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.
Swiney, Major, Punjab, 2nd Infy, from leave, to Edwardesabad.
Fellows, Lt, Punjab, 35th Sikhs, to join, to Jullundar.
Burlton-Bennet, Col, Bo Comt, on duty, to Poona.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

439-95—Payne G and S—Damjee Jadhowjee vs Lakhmibai—Edgelow and G—Part heard.
110-96—Payne G and S—Keshow Krishnarao Pansare vs Mahadeo Krishnarao Pansare—K J Mantri.
196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemnabai and others—Janardhan and A, and In person.
223-96—Little and Co—Shri Rabhuram Papujee Maharaj vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.
590-95—Bhimjee Govindjee and others vs The Purshotum S and M Co Ld and others—Bland and N.
6?2-95—Payne G and S—Abdool Latiff Hajee Abdool Kurrim vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Kurrim and others—Dikshit and D.
357-96—In person—Radhabai vs Marwati Dhira Raja—Wadia and G.
257-96—Payne G and S—Hassam Dawood vs Mahomed Bhikhan—Dikshit and D.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

930-241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.
922-21-94—K J Mantri—Bai Jainathbai vs Bachoobai—Bicknell M and M.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

222-14348-93—Esmail Dada and another vs F Fischer.
83-6127-94—Hajee Moosa Hajee Oosman vs Bhownidas Behrumal—Little and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness,
Diarrhœa,
Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞
Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR
There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for
RHEUMATISM,
and that is WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.
It will pay you to bear these things in mind.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

FOR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,
Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

GOLD & Co.'S
BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentor can obtain same through all ...

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.
EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.
Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

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FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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EDWARDS'
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers' in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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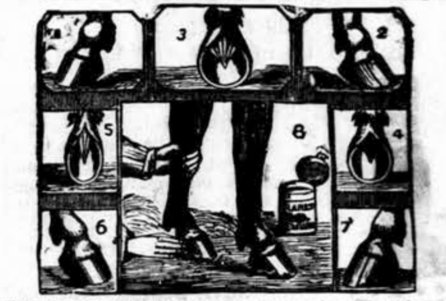
NOTICES.



W. CLARK'S
HOPLEMUROMA
WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his
HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)
For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.
This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.
After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.
1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.
Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

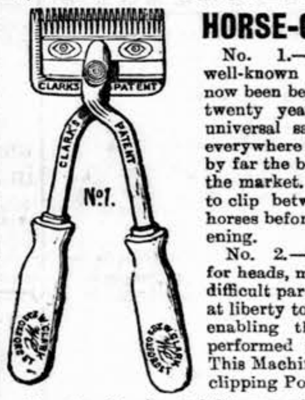
METROPOLITAN POLISH FOR ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

METROPOLITAN POLISH
For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish
For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.
Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.
Brown Boot Stain
For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to Original Colour.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS
For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.
A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Side-bones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.
This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.
A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.
This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.
By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.



HORSE-CLIPPERS.
No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.
No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.
No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for egs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.
No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.
No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,
Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.
(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.
AGENTS:—Treacher and Co.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY AND POONA;
Bathgate & Co., A. Leslie & Co., } CALCUTTA.

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NOTICES.

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RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

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Sole Agents and Importers.

Maltine
WITH COD LIVER OIL

Maltine
WITH COD-LIVER OIL.
THE MALTINE MANUF'G CO. LTD.
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
PRICE, 3/-

Excels all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Digestibility, and in its Concentrated Nutriment. "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with 'Maltine.'"

British Medical Journal.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
(BREWED IN SCOTLAND)
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

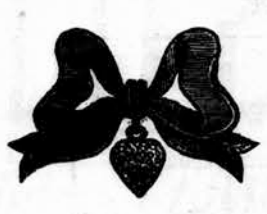
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

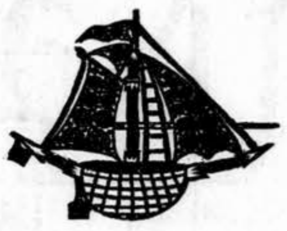
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

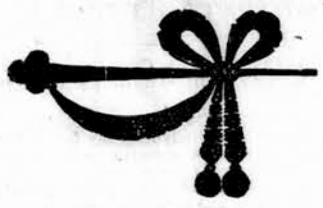
In Capsuled Bottles only.

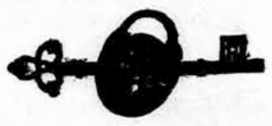
MARCKS & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA

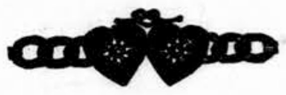
NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

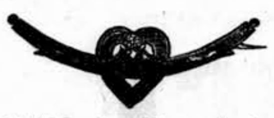

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

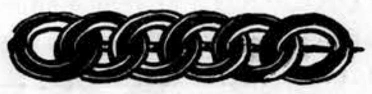

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

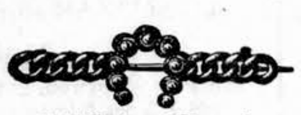

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

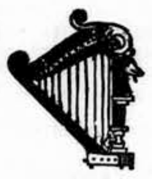

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55

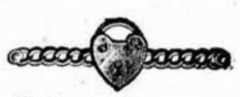

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

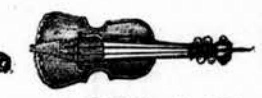

Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

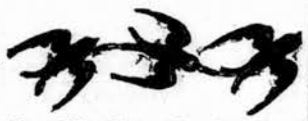

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

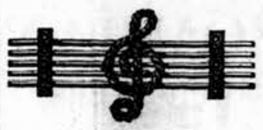

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

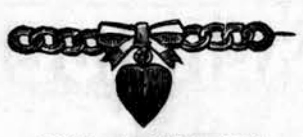

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

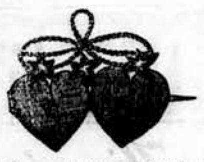

Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

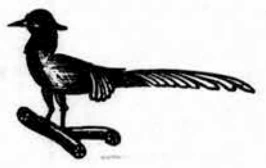

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

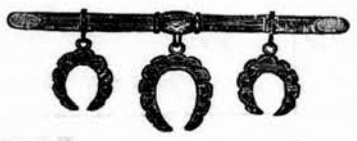

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.

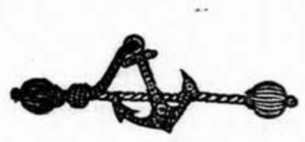

Music, Rs. 16-8.

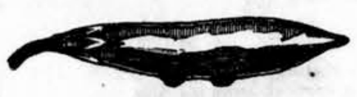

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

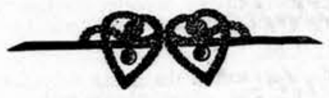

Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

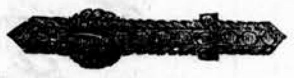

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

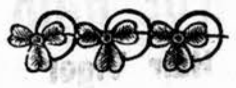

Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

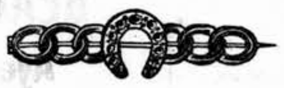

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30

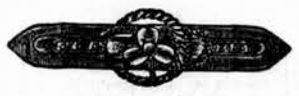

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

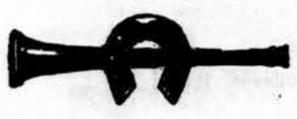

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

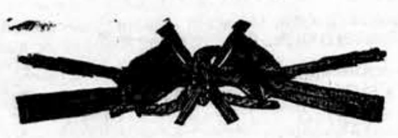

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

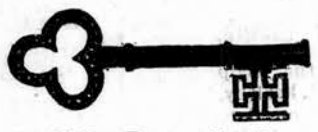

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

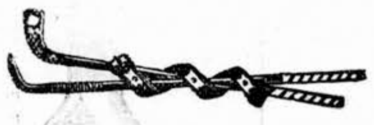

Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

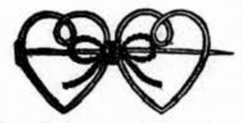

Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

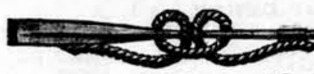

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

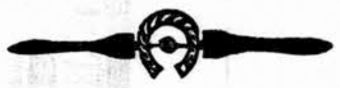

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

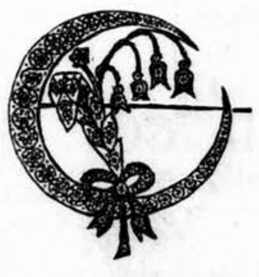

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

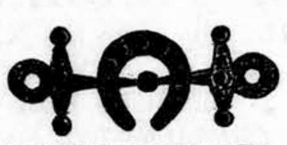

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.

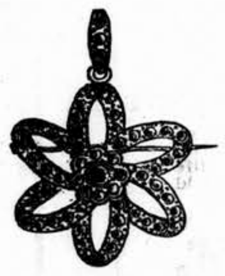

Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

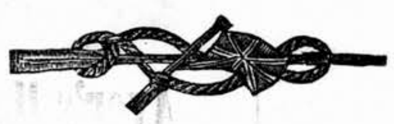

Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

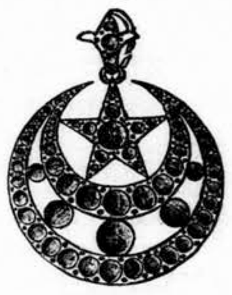

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.


Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.


Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.


Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.


Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.


Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180

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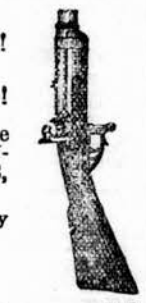

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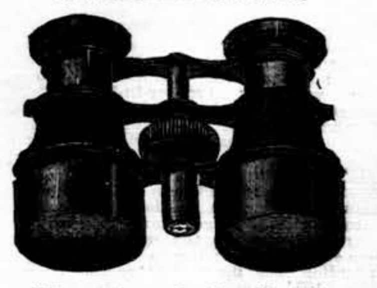

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